...MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
...INDIAN RAILWAY
...VELLERS' GUIDE.
...ND MOST COMPLETED GUIDE IN INDIA.
...e Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, ... Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,529—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1899.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	4th Feb.
M.L. SHANNON	4382	F. Cole	11th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	18th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	25th "
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	4th Mar.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	11th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	25th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th "
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* SHANNON	4382	F. Cole	29th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	6th May.
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	20th "
* SHANNON	4382	F. Cole	27th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.
Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are Imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.
The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.
For further particulars apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,929	1st Feb. 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st Mar. 1899.
IMPERATOR	....	4,139	1st April 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st May 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,381	15th Feb., 1899.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,233	7th March 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,865	7th April 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 315	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,000	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Godhards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Steamers leave TRIE-TE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIE-TE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	22nd Feb., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 24, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
INDUS	6,000	Chevalier	14th Feb. 1899
TONKIN	6,000	Vaguier	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,792	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899
YARRA	4,215	X	9th May. 1899
ALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,337	Flandin	4th July 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th Feb., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
For further Particulars apply to
C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
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BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.
London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 3rd February, 1899, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.
FOR KURRACHEE AND MUSCAT.
S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on the 2nd February, at 10 a.m., calling at Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Karachi and Muscat.
FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.
S. S. "SKOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 7th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 2nd February calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Pao, Mahomerah and Bosreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)
FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.
S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 24th February, 1899.
FOR MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR DIRECT.
S. S. "SCINDIA" 2,729 tons, on or about 1st February.
FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 13th February, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 5th February.
FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.
S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about 10th February.
WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.
PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.
For further particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 31st January, 1899.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
PASSENGERS for BRINDISI and VENICE Etc land at Suez or Port Said and proceed at their expense to Alexandria and resume under their original ticket by the Company's other fortnightly steamers.

	Tons.	Sailing
Dco. BALDUINO ..Capt. O Canepa ..	5,000	2nd Feb., 1899

RATES TO NAPLES, GENOA, BRINDISI, OR VENICE.
1st Class, Rs. 550. 2nd Class, Rs. 325. 3rd Class, Rs. 150.
RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS.
1ST CLASS.—Strictly within three months, Rs. 750, six months, Rs. 900, nine months, Rs. 925, and twelve months Rs. 950.
Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice-versa and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on application.
S.S. BORMIDA from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 28th January, 1899.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to
F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—84, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.
PASSAGE SEASON 1897.
PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 200.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
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DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut but from same forwarded economically.
SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
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TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
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CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.
THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.
A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—
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ENGLISH CRICKET KIT.
BY AYRES, COBBET, DUKE, FROWD, &c.
WARRANTED OF BEST ENGLISH MAKE.
BEST FOOTBALL KIT.
Balls are made from the best portion of Picked Cowhides and best India-Rubber Bladders. All Accessories.
LAWN-TENNIS KIT.
By Ayres, Slazenger, and others. Every Bat and Ball guaranteed!
BEST GOLF KIT.
By Forgan, Auchterlonie, Parke, Brogham, Anderson, etc. Specially selected and of guaranteed quality.
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AGENTS FOR
THE ROVER CYCLES.
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
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STORES AND GROCERIES
ROYAN'S A LA BORDELAISE
DO. A LA VATEL
Truffles, Morceaux, pieces for cooking purpose.
Jams, manufactured from choice fruits grown on the Himalayas.
ALL KINDS OF FRENCH STORES.
ITALIAN HAZEL NUTS.....As. 12 per lb.
Do Chestnuts.....As. 8 per lb.
SUPERIOR MARSEILLES SALAD OIL. This Olive Oil is guaranteed the best, pure and without mixture.
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DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.
IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE.....per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE.....per lb.	1 0 0
RUSK ORANGE PEKOE..... "	1 12 0	PEKOE..... "	0 14 0
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FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE..... "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG..... "	0 10 0

Our 12 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.
All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.
Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS.
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S TOILET REQUISITES
ESSENTIAL to every Person of REFINED TASTE and Manufactured especially for INDIAN USE.
KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE. Re. 1-8 & Rs. 2-8
FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE HAIR
KEMP'S FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, Re. 1-4 & Rs. 2-4
AN EXQUISITE ANTISEPTIC LOTION FOR MOUTH AND TEETH.
KEMP'S ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE, Re. 1
OF UNEQUALLED CLEANSING AND PRESERVING QUALITIES.
KEMP'S GYMKHANA BOUQUET PERFUME, Rs. 2
OF SWEET AND LASTING FRAGRANCE.
KEMP'S TOILET PELLICULINE CREAM & POWDER, Rs. 1-4
FOR THE IMPROVEMENT AND PROTECTION OF THE SKIN, VERY SOOTHING AND GRATEFUL AFTER WASHING, &c.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TO VICTIMS OF DYSPEPSIA & INDIGESTION,
THE EVIL CONSEQUENCES of these distressing complaints are familiar in every grade of Society, and many an otherwise healthy person becomes a martyr to them for want of a Reliable Remedy.
PROMPT CURE is usually effected in mild and recent cases by a few doses of
KEMP'S PAPARIDINE,
which also gives relief to those whose sufferings have extended over many years, and who have almost abandoned hope of a cure. The Company possess many most remarkable testimonials to the efficacy of this Remedy.
Price Rs. 2 per Bottle.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
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CIGARS AND CHEROOTS, Indian and Foreign.
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES of Finest Qualities.
SMOKING TOBACCOS of All Brands.
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS, Dry Plates, Developers, &c., Cameras, Head and Stand; Lenses. All the latest in the trade.
BENTWOOD FURNITURE, Best Makers and Newest Shapes.
DECK CHAIRS, With and without Leg Rests.
TABLE LINEN, TOWELS, SHEETING, &c. (Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)
FUEL & KEROSINE OIL COOKING STOVES. Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.
FISHING TACKLE From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick.
ART STUDIES, By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.
BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES. From Steward (London) and other Makers.
NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.
COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.
J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.
PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded, even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try ones only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B), V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

PRISMATIC BINOCULAR GLASSES.
GOERZ-TRIEDER-BINOCULARS
WONDERFUL EFFECTIVENESS OF THE NEW GLASSES.

EVEN as abstrusity was the delight of the olden time alchemist, so is utilitarianism the creed of the latter-day scientist, whose every effort in the field of research is made with the object of bringing into the ken of the outer world some new truth, some item of knowledge worth applying to the practical requirements of everyday life. Among the most useful of these applications of science that have recently come to the front are the prismatic Binocular Glasses that have recently been invented in Germany, and which transcend any of the Old-Fashioned Glasses almost as far as the great Yerkes Telescope excels the monster Glass that Lord Rosse built when he pioneered the field in giant lenses. Of course it is understood that the primary object of any Telescope combination is to obtain a clear image of objects, and at the same time to magnify the image so formed sufficiently to enable its details to be observed without effort. A good telescope or field glass capable of producing a distinct image should therefore possess a large and well-illuminated field and suitable magnifying power. These necessary conditions are fulfilled in an eminent degree by the Goerz-Trieder-Binoculars introduced into India by Messrs. Marcks & Co., Ltd., Bombay. They are the result of long and exhaustive calculations and experiments, and their optical and mechanical perfection and great portability will commend them to everyone whose profession, business or pastime necessitates the frequent use of a really good binocular glass.

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OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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Rs. a.
The Emulsion in combination with Iodide of Iron is of great efficacy in all disorders depending on a depraved condition of the blood and when Iron is deficient in the system. In chlorosis, scrofula, and allied diseases this preparation is of signal benefit ... ...per bot. 2 0
PREPARED ONLY BY
PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.
HAVANA CIGARS.
TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR
REAL HAVANA CIGARS.
We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the
FINEST HAVANA TOBACCO
Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—
"MULETA" Principes'
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.
"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.
"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.
"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.
ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION
McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
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ON TOUR IN INDIA,

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DURING THE WEEK,

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MR. BERTRAM has had the honour of being commanded to appear before

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On THREE Several Occasions

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AT MARLBOROUGH HOUSE and SANDRINGHAM.

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Mr. BERTRAM'S Business Manager,
care of KING, KING & Co.,
Bombay.

For further particulars and announcements see later advertisements.

GREAT INDIAN PENUISULA RAILWAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that on and after WEDNESDAY, the First of February, 1899, the No. 47 DOWN NAGPUR MAIL and the No. 137 DOWN JABULPUR MAIL TRAINS will STOP at PARLA HORA, calling at that Station at 16-28 and 4-5 hours respectively, and on and from the same date and until further notice the No. 47 Down and the No. 48 UP NAGPUR MAIL TRAINS will also call at CHANDUR, the former at 23-5 o'clock and the latter at 15-43 o'clock. The Timing of the above Trains will consequently be SLIGHTLY ALTERED between certain Stations. Details of the alteration are shown in the poster notices put up at all the Stations affected.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 31st January, 1899.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of a BELT DRIVEN LOG SAW FRAME to take in Logs 24 inches diameter by 30 feet long, and a "wheel wright" machine, at the Municipal Workshops.

Forms of Tender and Specifications can be obtained from the office of the Undersigned on payment of five rupees.

Tenders which should be forwarded in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for wood-working Machinery" will be received in the office of the Chief Accountant up to 2 P. M. on April 13th 1899.

The successful Tenderer will have to execute a stamped contract and pay a deposit equal to 10 per cent. on the value of the contract.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

M. C. MURZBAN,
F. R. I. B. A., M. INST. C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 27th January, 1899.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for supply of undermentioned articles required by the Poona Cantonment Committee from 1st April 1899 to 31st March 1900.

a Stationery.
b Disinfectants.
c Petty Conservancy Supplies such as brooms, baskets, &c.
d Kerosine oil for Public Lighting.
e Supply of bullocks and drivers for rubbish carts.
Do. for water carts.
f Supply of calves for Vaccination.
g Supply of Iron, Wood and other articles.
h Supply of Feed and Fodder for Bullocks.

2. Blank Tender Forms and Documents showing the conditions to be complied with by the person whose Tender is accepted, and the earnest-money required, will be supplied on payment of 8 annas and postage fees at the Secretary's Office, Poona Cantonment Committee.

3. Tenders must be sent so as to reach the office of the Secretary, Cantonment Committee, Poona, not later than 12 NOON, on the 13th February 1899.

4. The undersigned will refuse to receive any Tender unless it be submitted in a sealed cover.

5. The authority to accept a Tender vests in the Cantonments Committee, who will at their discretion accept the highest or lowest or any other Tender, or reject any or all Tenders submitted.

6. The communication of acceptance of Tenders will be put in course of transmission at any time within one month from the last day on which the Tenders are due.

E. D. NEWNHAM SMITH, LIEUT.-COL.,
Secretary, Cantonment Committee, Poona.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of NENSEY NARANJI, late of Bombay, Hindu, deceased.

VITHALDAS NENSEY, Son of the said deceased ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration, &c.

Witness, SIR LOUIS AGDEN KENSHAW, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 27th day of January, in the year of Our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-nine and in the Sixty-Second Year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

D. B. BINNING,
The 27th day of January, 1899.

Messrs. HIRALAL MULLA & MULLA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

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CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 1st February, 1899.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

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AT 1-30 p.m.

1 handsome strong landau suitable for a single horse.
1 bay Arab, 14 2, 8 years, is regularly driven in single harness, quiet and fast, excellent hack, hunter and jumper.
1 strong dog-cart by Simpson and Co, Madras, in good condition.
1 bay Baloch mare, 14-1, 6 years, and quiet in harness and saddle.
1 set of black brass mounted harness.
1 strong English built-dog-cart, in very good order.
1 set English brown harness.
1 set brown harness with English reins.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from the Executor and Executrix of the late Mrs. Catherine Hirson, Messrs. BENNETT and Co will on SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, gold and diamond jewellery, consisting of necklet, bracelets, gold lockets set with diamond diamond star, John Jones' gold watch with chain and chamrs, emerald and diamond earrings, gold gipsey wedding, and sapphire rings gold brooch, gold earrings, gold and silver coins, metal watches, &c, &c.

The above will be on view from Thursday next.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, at Nos. 2 and 3, Marine Lines, outside the Fort.

Under instructions from Bai Bhicajee, widow and administratrix of the late Mr. Manockjee Dadabhoy Bhagat and pursuant to the High Court order dated 13th October, 1898, made in suit No. 270 of 1898 (wherein Cursetjee Manockjee Bhagat and others are plaintiffs and Bhicajee, widow, defendant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 4 p.m., the following valuable property:—

All that piece or parcel of Pension or Tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, on the south side of 3rd Marine Street, containing by admeasurement one rood four-one square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 727, new No A-3803 old Survey No. 10, new Survey No, 5314, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C and ward No. 2507, street No. 17, and bounded as follows,—That is to say on or towards the east by the property formerly of Nusserwanji Nowroji and Rustomji Nowrojee, and now of Booboobai Moorambawalla, on or towards the west, by the property formerly of Cowerbai, daughter of Cursetji Cowasjee Cama and now of Framjee Neterwalla, on or towards the north, by a sweepers' passage, and on or towards the south by the 3rd Marine Street aforesaid, and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai solicitors, at their office Oriental Buildings or to the undersigned.

Under instructions from the executor of the estate late Mrs. Hirsch Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Mazagon, near Bhandarwala reservoir on a day to be fixed hereafter, the very handsome teak and blackwood palanquin and carved French-polished household furniture, iron single and double bedsteads, rich glass crockery and plated ware, table ornaments, table and hanging lamp, Persian and Bru sels carpets, China and Japanese vases, one sweet-toned piano by Schiedmayer & Sohene, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 1st February, 1899.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
11, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st February 1899, sell by Public Auction, at their sale rooms at 2 p.m., the following:—

1 second-hand square Piano, by Richard Lipp and Son,
2 do do by Collard and Collard.
1 American organ.
1 do Harmonium.
3 automatic music boxes with bells and dancing figures.
8 Music boxes with zithel and bells, of very popular airs.
1 gents American kinglet cycle.
2 ladies do kinglet cycles.
1 English half hun

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

BACK BAY BATH COMPANY LIMITED.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Share-holders will be held at the BATH HOUSE, on THURSDAY, the 2nd February, at 5-30 P. M.

H. W. D. SHALLARD,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY,

INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.

THE Agent and Chief Engineer B. and N. W. Railway, Gorakhpur, is prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS up to the 28th February, 1899, for the SUPPLY of CASTOR and AXLE OILS from 1st April, 1899, to 31st March 1900.

Form of Tender at Rs. 2 each, giving full particulars, can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. RRY P. DICK,
storekeeper, B. and N. W. Railway,
Samastipur, 18th January, 1899.

HAY! HAY!! HAY!!!

FOR the convenience of the Public and their numerous European Customers, the Undersigned have, in addition to their DEPOT at ANNESLEY ROAD near Grand Road, OPENED a DEPOT at BANDORA HILL ROAD, for the SALE of HAY suitable for Horses and Cattle, the same consists of Best Pkool, Burdie, Jinjwa, Moosa and other qualities. Yearly or small period contracts also made at moderate rates. For particulars apply to the Undersigned or to the Managers of the respective Depots.

LIDBETTER & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort, 1st November, 1898.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the 47 ST SESSIONS of 1899 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on THURSDAY the SECOND DAY of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto, and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 16th day of January, 1899.

GEORGE ALFRED BARNETT,
Sheriff of Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED

A HEAD DRAFTSMAN, for the office of the Director of Railway Construction. A good MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN preferred with a general knowledge of details of Engineering works and Rolling Stock common to Indian State Railways. In fixing salary special note will be taken of capabilities for designing bridge and other structures, estimating, and general mechanical experience. Applications, stating pay hitherto received and now asked, together with copies of certificates and previous records or personal references, to be addressed to the Director of Railway Construction, Simla.

THOS. FERN, Registrar,
Govt. of India, P. W. Dept.

BANKS.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Clockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons in the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 10,500,000
RESERVE FUND ,, ,, 6,930,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52.—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables whilst they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

SINGER'S VIBRATING SHUTTLE

MACHINE is the Machine of the day. The best for Family use with all the latest improvements. No cogs, most easy and light-running, with self-setting needle. Apply The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1210xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,110xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,180
Commercial Bank of India.	16,800 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	8 p.c.	108
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	29

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly		
Ahmedabad Adv	700	1,000	900	Nil		
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	—		40
Anglo-Indian	1,345	—	30	Nil		345
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld	612	1,000	1,000	60		42 1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	571	80	all	9 per ct.		
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	Rs. 15		185xd
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40		480
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.25		540
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	—		80
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5		500
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ld.	650	1,000	1,000	18 per ct.		1,200
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.45		1,350
China Mills Co, Ld.	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		625
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		825
Coimbatore S. and W	5,000	100	100	9 pr ct.		135
Connaught Mills	600	500	500		25	650
Dahisa Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10		425
Dooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30		540
Gurri m bhoy Mill	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60		840
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25		415
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20		258
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil		300
Empress	3,100	500	500	dvd. 10		440
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30		580
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000		25	490
Hinguaghat Mills	700	500	500		40	670
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500		25	645
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000		90	470
Hydershad	750	1,000	1,000		0	1,325
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15		350
Indian Manfg.	60	1,000	1,000	dvd 35		770
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		825
James Greaves	1,100	500	500		25	650
Jeejee Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20		220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.75		175
Jowraj Bullon	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd		650
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	943	1,000	1,000		20	375
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.30		305
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250		85	350xd
Khatao Manufacture	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30		540
Leopold	2,500	150	103	7 1-2		210
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000		30	675
Laxmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		960
Madras United	850	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100		2,950
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil		215
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulbarga)	5,400	500	500	15 pr ct.		—
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd 70		2,230
Mohanlal K. Parekh & Mfg Co, Ld.	300	250	250			300
Amraoti	6,000	250	115	dvd Rs.10 dvd Rs. 5		975
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.80		1,780
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15		
Madura Mills	7,778	100	100	Nil		
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil		pd. 82
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20		300
Oriental	5,722	625	625	dvd Nil		180
Presidency Mills Co. (Ld.)	749	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50		1,080
Queen Mills	898	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80		710
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs40		915
Saraswati Mills	1,256	500	500	Nil		560
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80		700
Sholapore Mills	508	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80		1,225
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30		625
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil		210
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv'd 12½		239
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.15		225
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500		15	1225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil		600
Swadeshi Mills	2,000	500	500	dvd Rs.20	12½	2635
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvd Rs.15		290
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000		50	0
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20		350
Venkshuaker Lukhmidas Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	dvd Rs40		410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil		2420
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		4721
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd R.		250
Wadia Mills	1,550	600	1,000	s15		—

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly		
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75		1,195
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.		45
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250		25	275
Bombay Cotton Broula Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	Nil		92½
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x		125
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvRs12½		210
Colaba	500	1,250	1,250	dvdRs15		315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	100		1,380
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Re 8		75
Fort	150	2,500	500	25+80		800
French	380	500	500	dvdRs40		450xd
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	450	dvdRs30		240xd
Hugoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	Rs15		142xd
Khansaum	240	450	450	Rs 60		485
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr c		275
Madhavdapur Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500		53	70
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5		70
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs35		360
Munsur M	100	250	all	25		207½
New Benar	00	500	500	dvd Rs50		500
New Indian	00	125	125	Rs 15		165
Prince of Wales	150	500	0	20		350
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	33		340xd
Samson	300	500	500	30		585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125		2,000xd
Star	400	2,000	750	20		400xd
Surah Woollen Mills	230	250	250	Nil		75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12		1000
Volkart	—	500		Rs75		

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	..	...		...
B. B. and C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...		515
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	...	500	500	4 pr. ct.		
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	—	350	450	4 pr. ct.		377½

BEFORE long the world is likely to see a widely extended use of automatic machinery for the sale of "portable property." A West End syndicate has become possessed of patent rights which will enable them to produce penny-in-the-slot machines at a price considerably less than is now paid. In fact, it is such a price as will give them a fifty per cent. advantage in carrying on the business, irrespective of the greatly increased demand that will set in when the machines are so much cheaper. Their scheme of operation comprises the sale of a large number of articles not now on automatic offer. The new machines will not necessarily be limited to the humble penny. Among the machines which it is contemplated to put on the market immediately are those which will supply fruit, biscuits of half a dozen varieties, spirits and mineral water, sweetmeats of course, medicine, haberdashery (the latter to include bachelors' buttons), periodicals cigars, cigarettes, and matches, grocery (including a poor man's special line—three-quarters of an ounce of tea), and perfumery.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 35m. Sun sets, 5h. 33m. High water, 2-1m. 2.33a. Low water, 8-10m. 8-5a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Bombay Light Horse parade, 7a.m.
Golf Club, Blackheath Gold medal competition.
Chatre's New Indian Circus, Esplanade.
Purdah party at Major Stanley Smith's bungalow, Dongarsi Road.

A DECISION RECONSIDERED.—In connection with the sentence of six months rigorous imprisonment and flogging passed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, some time ago on Gunner Laydon of the Royal Artillery, a report was made by Colonel Waters, Surgeon to the House of Correction, Byculla, that the accused was unfit to undergo corporal punishment. On the receipt of the report Mr Slater has altered the sentence of flogging to three months' additional imprisonment.

THEFT AT BAZAAR GATE STREET.—Dewchund Shewji, a Hindu, residing at Bazaar Gate Street, has reported to the police, that during the absence of himself and his wife, for a couple of hours from home on Monday last, his room was entered, a large box forced open, and a canvas bag containing gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 447 stolen. The lock on the door of the room was found to be intact, but the box containing the bag of ornaments was forced open.

BISHOP WELDON AT THE TOWERS OF SILENCE.—The Rev. Dr. Weldon, the newly appointed Lord Bishop of Calcutta, who is now a guest at Government House, visited the Parsee Towers of Silence on Sunday last in company of the Lord Bishop of Bombay and Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, Kt. The latter took the Bishops round the Towers and explained the sanitary principles which were observed in the disposal of the Parsee dead. Bishop Weldon took much interest in what he saw and heard, and having thanked Sir Jehangir for his trouble, left with the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

RASH DRIVING.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Holdway, charged Doolabh Gopal, a coachman in the service of a Bania, with rash driving. Mr. Holdway stated that this morning while riding a bicycle along the Esplanade Road, the accused, who was driving on the wrong side brought his conveyance into such a position that Mr. Holdway just managed to avoid being upset. Subsequent to this occurrence the accused without slackening the speed, whipped up his horse and drove off in the direction of the Church Gate Station, and collided with a victoria. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 10.

A TRANSLATION OF THE KORAN.—A new venture in the Gujarati language is now published, Hitherto, it seems, there was no translation of the holy book of the Mahomedans in that language, though translations of the sacred books of the Parsis and the Hindus are to be found in it. A large mass of the Mahommedan population of Gujarat know Gujarati much better than Arabic, the original language of the Koran and to them, the book is sure to prove very useful. It comes, moreover, from the pen of a distinguished Persian and Arabic scholar, who is at present professor of Persian and Arabic in the Samaldas College, Bhavnagar, and who has, for the last so many years been appointed Examiner in the above languages in the higher Examinations of our Universities.

THE FRAMJI LIBRARY.—Mr. Rustamji Merwanji Master, the honorary secretary to the Dhunjibai Framji Reading Room and Library at Khetwadi, acknowledges with thanks, the receipt of 1632 valuable and readable books, six cupboards and four very nice book stands for the use of the above named library. The said books etc. belonged to the late Seth Jehangir Rastomji Modi who in his last will, had made such arrangements regarding his large stock of books that they should be equally distributed between the "People's Free Reading Room and Library" and the said "Dhanjibhai Framji Reading Room and Library." It is needless to say that the executors of the will of the late Seth Jehangir Rustomji Modi, have creditably done their duty and have equally distributed the stock between the two institutions.

CHARGE OF THEFT AGAINST A EUROPEAN SOLDIER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate William Maine, of the Shropshire Light Infantry, was again charged with the theft of a horse and carriage of the value of Rs. 750, belonging to Buffati Haji, a hack victoria-driver. The magistrate asked Captain Hicks, who was present in the court, whether he wished that the court should deal with the accused or that he should be dealt with departmentally by the military authorities. His worship remarked that the evidence of the complainant did not disclose any dishonest intention on the part of the accused, and if the case were left in his hands, he would not frame a charge of theft against him. He thought that the accused could only be proceeded against on the charge of assaulting the gharrywalla. Captain Hicks said that if the matter were to be referred to Colonel Collett, he would assure the court that the complainant would receive justice at his hands. The court agreed to the proposal, and the accused was given in custody of the military authorities.

ALLEGED ROBBERY OF A DEAD MAN'S PROPERTY.—Rao Bahadur Vithairao Krishnaji Vandekar, residing in his house at Chinch Bunder Road, has made a report to the police, that on the 23rd ultimo his brother, who had been residing in a room of the same building, was removed to the Maratha Plague Hospital, suffering from plague and he died in the hospital on the 29th idem. During the time the funeral ceremony was being performed, complainant's brother-in-law, Shriputty Kondaji, entered the deceased's room, which was locked (the key of which he had kept in his possession since the deceased's removal to hospital) and removed from a box gold jewellery of the value of Rs. 905. Complainant further stated that on his return from the funeral he was informed of his brother-in-law's visit to deceased's room and the removal of the jewellery. Complainant immediately sent for his brother-in-law and questioned him about the matter. The latter, as alleged by complainant, admitted having stolen the jewellery and deposited it with one Rama Appa, at Grant Road. Complainant then told the accused to stay with him that night and that they would make an inventory of the deceased's whole property on the following morning. To this proposal he Brother-in-Law consented, and they both went to sleep. On getting up at 6 o'clock on the following morning, complainant found his brother-in-law had disappeared. He searched for him, but no trace of his whereabouts could be ascertained. Complainant is not in a position to say how much property has been carried away. The police are in search of the absconding brother-in-law.

SHOOTING IN KASHMIR.

IN the interests of those who intend shooting in Kashmir during the coming hot weather we venture to suggest that Colonel Ward should complete the debt of gratitude already owed him by all good sportsmen in India by taking in hand and putting on some clear footing the question of the allotment of nullahs to those visiting the Happy Valley in pursuit of game. The old *regime* was very simple. The good old rule of "first come first served" was regidly adhered to: the man first into a nullah took possession, and held it until he chose to move out; when the next man in" became, in his turn, the tenant; the only moot point being that of the definition of the limits of certain nullahs. This arrangement, though it worked in favour of the Globe Trotter and the shikaries from Madras and Bombay sides, who got a month's start of their less fortunate brethren of the Bengal Presidency, was at any rate plain and easy to understand. The closing of certain nullahs until certain dates—though most necessary in the interests of game preservation—has somewhat complicated the question of distribution, and we think it would be as well, in the interests of the sporting publics, if definite understanding on this point could be arrived at and published before the season commences. We will, suppose, as an instance of the complications which might arise, in default of the publication of more detailed instruction, that ten sportsmen are anxious to obtain possession of shooting rights over the "Krysh Nai" nullah. Are they to proceed over the Margan Pass as soon as the latter is open, march up the Wardwan Valley till the mouth of the Krysh Nai is reached, camp at the latter spot until the close season for this favoured locality is at an end, and then, by drawing lots, or by a free fight, terminating in survival of fittest, decide the question of the possession? Or is the season to commence with a Central meeting at Srinagar, with the Resident as Patron and Colonel Ward as Honorary Secretary; the choice of nullahs being regulated—as the late Commander-in-Chief thought should be the case in the selection of regiments for active service—by the "Figure of Merit of the competitors.' It is to be hoped that, whatever measures are to be—or have been—taken with regard to the settlement of this knotty point, the system of charging a competitive rent for the shooting rights of nullahs will not be adopted. So strong is the feeling on the "T. G." question that it would be preferable to see Kashmir and Tibet reserved for the exclusive use of Anglo-Indians —not necessarily Government officers, but *bona fide* residents in India. The areas wherein the man of moderate means can get decent big game shooting in the East are daily contracting, and there would be a good deal to be said in favour of any arrangement which tended to protect the interests of Anglo-Indian sportsmen as against those of the wealthy Globe-Trotter, who has the whole world open to him as an arena for the display of his prowess in the *role* of Nimrod.—*Pioneer*.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

BRUTAL MURDER OF A GIRL FOR HER ORNAMENTS.

IMPERATRIX VS. MOHONA KOM DADU AND THREE OTHERS.

THESE were two appeals by the accused Mohona woman and Tukaram bin Udu from a decision of Mr. L. Crump, Sessions Judge of Satara, who, in November last, found them guilty of murder and sentenced them each to be transported for life. Mr. B. A. Bhagwat appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The four accused were charged with the murder of a girl named Harni, aged ten years, the offence being alleged to have been committed in a crop of maize in a field outside the village of Malewadi on the 10th July 1898. That the girl was murdered by strangulation was, the Sessions Judge said, not open to doubt. The case for the prosecution was that, on the evening of the 9th July, the four accused conspired to kill the girl for the sake of her ornaments, which were worth from Rs. 60 to Rs. 80. It was arranged that No. 1 should bring her from her father's house to the maize crop, and that the other accused should come there and kill her. The murder was carried out accordingly. Accused No. 2 was the maternal uncle of the husband of the deceased, and Mr. Crump thought it was unlikely that he would conspire to murder the child for a fourth share in ornaments of so small a value. The improbability, he said, increased when it was remembered that Nos. 2, 3, and 4, though by no means wealthy men, yet possessed houses and fields, and were among the better class of those who personally cultivate their own lands. Reviewing the evidence and the confessions of Nos. 1 and 2 the Sessions Judge thought it was probable that the girl was outraged and then murdered, the removal of the ornaments being possibly an after-thought, if indeed they were removed at all. It appeared that, on the afternoon of the 10th July, Mahadu, the police patel of Malevadi, was informed that the deceased had gone into the field. Mahadu went to his field, which is close to the maize crop in which the deceased's body was found, and worked there till sunset, when he was informed that there was a corpse in the maize crop. Mahadu went to the spot with some Mahars, and found the corpse lying practically naked, with a cloth thrown across and no ornaments. He made a report to the chief constable, who came and started an enquiry the next morning. Meanwhile, a police constable, who was on "round duty," received information that accuse No. 1 was concerned in the offence. The Sessions Judge said the evidence in the case was of three kinds. First, they had a number of witnesses who deposed to the movements of the accused persons about the time of the murder; next they had evidence as regarded the alleged flight of No. 1 from the village, and the production by her the next day of the murdered girl's ornaments; and lastly, the confessions. It appeared upon the evidence that the deceased and No. 1 were seen going together towards the field on the morning in question. She afterwards produced the girl's ornaments from her *sarree*. Though the confessions of Nos. 1 and 2 contained much that was false and much that was improbable, the facts remained that the girl was murdered, and Mr. Crump found it impossible to resist the inference that Nos. 1 and 2 took part in the offence. At the same time, there was so much uncertainty as to the exact manner in which the crime was committed, that in spite of its being of such a brutal nature, the Sessions Judge did not feel justified in passing a sentence of death. Nos. 1 and 2 were each sentenced to transportation for life, while accused Nos. 3 and 4 were acquitted and discharged.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, dismissed the appeals of the two accused.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW, 1899.

To be held on the Oval on Monday, the 20th, and Tuesday, the 21st February.

SADDLE HORSES.

Section A—Chargers

Class 1 English and Colonial Chargers
Do 2 Chargers of other Classes
Do 3 Chargers of Volunteer Officers and Light Horse
Do 4 Troopers and N C Officers' Chargers belonging to the Bombay Cavalry, H E The Governor's Body Guard, and Mounted Police

Section B—Hunters

Class 5 Horses up to 14 stone
Do 6 Light Weight Hunters
Do 7 Pony Hunters, 14 hands and under
Do 8 Arab Hunters Horses, Galloways or Ponies

Section C—Ladies' Hacks to be ridden by Ladies

Class 9 Arabs Horses, Galloways or Ponies
Do 10 Other Classes, over 14 hands
Do 11 do under do

Section D—Pulo Ponies

Class 12 Arabs
Do 13 Other Classes

HARNESS HORSES

Section E—Single Harness

Class 14 Arabs Horses, Galloways or Ponies
Do 15 Other Classes, over 14 hands
Do 16 Ponies, other Classes, 14 hands and under

Section F—Pairs in Double Harness

Class 17 Pairs, over 14-8
Do 18 do 14-3 and under

Section G—

Class 19 Teams
Do 20 Tandems
N B—No Post entries will be accepted in any of the Classes

Section H.

Class 21 Arab Stallions, over 14 hands
Do 22 do 14 hands and under
Do 23 Stallions of other Classes
Do 24 Best English or Colonial Mare or Gelding landed since 1st August 1898, by bona fide Horse shippers, for sale in India.
N B—Name of Importer to be given with entry

Section I.

Class 25 Mares, over 14 hands, suitable for breeding purposes
Do 26 do 14 hands and under, do do

Section J.

Champion Competitions.

Class 27 For the best English or Colonial, over 14 hands
Do 28 do do 14 hands and under
Do 29 do Arab over 14 hands
Do 30 do do 14 hands and under
Do 31 do Country-bred
Do 32 do Complete Turnout, Pairs
Do 33 do do Single Horse
Do 34 do do Single Pony, 14 hands and under

N B—Separate entries are necessary for the Champion Competitions, and special attention is drawn to Clause 1 ,General Conditions

Section K—

JUMPING COMPETITIONS

Class 35 For Horses
Do 36 Ponies, 14 hands and under

Section L—

DRIVING COMPETITIONS

Class 37 Pairs
Do 38 Tandems
Do 39 Single Harness
Do 40 do for Ladies only

Section M—

GENERAL PARADE OF PRIZE WINNERS

EXHIBITS

Prizes and Diplomas will be given for the Exhibits of Harness, Saddlery, Carriages and Horse Furniture in general, both for Indian Manufacture and Imported Articles
N B—No Post entries will be accepted in any of the Classes
Copies of the prospectus with conditions etc may be obtained from Mr D Lindsay, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1.

Vigil, Purification, Blessed Virgin Mary.
6-45 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong Choral Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Chants. Hymns 450 and 449.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2.

Festival of the Purification.

6-45 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion Choral Morbecke in F. Hymns 407 and 261.
4-45 p.m.—Evensong.

ST. JOHN THE EVENGELIST, COLABA.

(Afghan Memorial Church.)

Festival of the Purification of St. Mary the Blessed Virgin.
7-30 a.m.—Mattins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
4-30 p.m.—Evensong.

LADIES, WHY SUFFER!

As a Positive Cure for all Chronic and the most Intractible Female Complaints and Irregularities "Feuni-men-rib" is Queen of the World. A powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator for the Cure of all Female Complaints and Irregularities, Innumerable Females suffer in silence diseases peculiar to their sex. These need not suffer any more. Every dose effective. Worth its weight in gold. Price Rs. 3 and 5-8 per bottle (32 and 64 doses).—Only from Lawrence & Lynch. Manufacturing Chemists, 6, Royd, Street. Calcutta,

FLORILINE!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Floriline," being composed of parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Metia, 2,195 tons Captain J F Robinson, will sail to day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE s s Min, 1,981 tons, Captain H. Gasson, will sail to-day for Diamond Islands, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Umta 3,145 tons, Captain F Herrington, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE s s Cape Colonna, 1,788 tons, Captain O Richards, will sail to-day for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Scindia, 2,050 tons, Captain F G Smith, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo, and Mr A Brown, Mr Rodrigues, Mr A C Costello, and 89 deck passengers.

THE P & O Co's s s Paramatta, 2,854 tons, Captain C T Denny, will sail to-day for China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo, Mr H Brimner and Mr. W Yatman as passengers.

THE B I S Co's s s Arma, 107 tons, Captain P Martyr, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, 28th January, via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo, and Mr AG Hildreth, Sergt Reily wife 3 children, and 104 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Wardha, 2,553 tons, Capt

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

EVENING CONCERT
IN THE TOWN HALL,
ON THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2ND,
AT 9-15 P.M.

129 PERFORMERS.
Orchestra of 48 Performers.

BY KIND PERMISSION OF
H. E. the GOVERNOR and of Lieut.-Colonel
COLLETTE
and the Officers, King's Shropshire Light Infantry.
Members of both Bands will assist the Society.

PART I.

1 .....Abendstille (Angelus) .....Muller-Oldenburg
By the Orchestra.
2 Solo .....Jerusalem! thou that killest the Prophets (St. Paul) .....Mendelssohn.
Mrs. MUIR MACKENZIE.
Accompanied by the Orchestra.
3 Violin Solo.....9th Concerto .....Ch. De Beriot
Madame KOENIG.
Accompanied by H E the Governor's Band.
4 Cantata.....Miriam's Song of Triumph.....Schubert.
For Soprano Solo and Chorus with Orchestra.
Miriam .....Mrs. MUIR MACKENZIE

INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART II.

1 March.....Rakoczy Indulo.....Berlioz
The celebrat d arrangement of the great Hungarian March from La Damnation de Faust
By the Orchestra.
Cantata..... The Earl King's Daughter.....Niels Gade
For Soli, and Chorus with Orchestra.
The Earl King's Daughter.....Mrs. BOLLAM
Herr Olaf's Mother..... ...Madame LILY HOWARD.
Herr Olaf.....Mr. BASIL SCOTT.
"Prologue"—"At the Castle"—"At the Earl King's Mound in the Wood"—"The Return and Death of Olaf"—"Epilogue."

Honorary Conductor—Lieut Colonel Martin.

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.
Reserved Seats, Rs. 3. Admittance, Rs. 2.

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BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES,
GRAND AND UPRIGHT.
THE MOST PERFECT PIANOFORTES IN THE WORLD.
HERR MORIZ ROSENTHAL
Who has for many years used only the BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES, writes as follows:—
"It affords me the greatest pleasure to testify that the GRAND PIANOFORTES manufactured by JULIUS BLUTHNER more than justify their world-wide reputation. They combine the most pure and refined tone with enormous power; and every gradation of tone, from the most ethereal pianissimo to the loudest fortissimo, can be perfectly produced by them. In short, their touch and repetition are so perfect as to enable the artist to produce the most beautiful effects."
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(late Moraiti and Alevra).
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ALWAYS FRESH, PURE AND FRAGRANT.

		Per 100, Rs. a.
PERFUMED CIGARETTES		4 0
AROMATIC	do.	3 0
EXTRA No. 1	do.	2 4
EXTRA No. 2	do.	1 12

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THE excellent BUNGALOW, well furnished, known as FLORENCE HALL at Mahableshwar.
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Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

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A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona well furnished.
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WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kochans moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
PRICE.....Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.
TO be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING JAN, 31.

Consols declined 1-16 per cent. in London yesterday, to 111 1-16; French Rentes 1-4 per cent., to 102; and Paris Exchange on London 1 centime, to 25-17fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 117; and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-8 per cent. lower, at £65 7-8. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 7-8d. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 2 1-8 per cent and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 3-8 per cent. Bar Silver was unchanged at 27 7-16d. per oz.; also in New York at 59 1-2 cents. per oz., with demand Exchange on London 1-4 cent higher at 4·85 dollars. Braziers' Copper was quoted at £76.

For Guzerat yellow Rapeseed the quotation yesterday was 36 1-2s. per 416 lbs, February-March Shipment to Antwerp, business done via the Canal, Market quieter in tone, for Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed, 36s. per 416 lbs., January-February shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, in a quieter market, Brown Rapeseed, 34 1-4s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, market quieter; Linseed, 38s. per 416 lbs., February-March shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the Canal, tone of the market firm.

Spot prices were unchanged in the Liverpool Cotton market yesterday; but American Arrivals were 1-64 to 1-32d. higher, 3 17-64d. per lb. being quoted for January, 3 17-64d. for February-March, and 3 19-64d. for May June delivery. The day's Sales were 8,000 bales, and the Imports 4,000 bales. The market closed quiet, Surats steady, and Arrivals steady. The Manchester market was firm.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton continued in New York at 6 3-8 cents per lb., April Futures were 4 points lower at 6·14 cents, and July 3 points at 6·20 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 34,000 bales; and this Season's arrivals to date compare as follows with those in 1898 and 1897:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Monday's Receipts ...	34,000	63,000	18,000
Two days' do.	58,000	94,000	36,000
Since 1st Sept.	6,668,000	6,611,000	5,530,000

Our local cotton market has been steady in tone to-day. For "Good" Broach, March delivery, Rs. 153 per candy was quoted, for "Good" Bhownugger, for May, Rs. 135; and for "Fully Good" Bengal, for March Rs. 123, February Rs. 121 1-2, and for "Fine", Rs. 129. Exporters brought 500 bales Broach at Rs. 158, 500 Broach (March delivery) at Rs. 155 1-2 500 Amreli at Rs. 142, 300 Karanja at Rs. 129, and 200 Julgaum at Rs. 127. The Mills purchased 100 Malwa at Rs. 121 1-2, 300 Khangaum at Rs 131 to 134, 100 Khandwa at Rs. 135, 200 Malkapore at Rs. 132, 100 Akola at Rs. 13,

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	18,253	bales.
Wheat	10,517	cwts.
Linseed	5,705	"
Rapeseed	1,969	"
Gingellyseed	19,415	"
Groundnuts	1,320	"
Castorseed	2,773	"
Rice	21,274	"

Freights are very steady, with a fair enquiry. Ready lines have been booked for Antwerp at 19s. per ton, Dunkirk at 19s. 6d., Genoa at 19s. 3d., and Havre at 20s.; for March and April loading 17s. 9d. has been done for Antwerp and Dunkirk.

Exchange opened steady at 1s 4 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 1-8d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 1-4d. for three months' sight Credits. There was very little enquiry for Bank remittance, and Mercantile Bills continued scarce, the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s 4 1-8d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-32d. "
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 1-4d. "
Francs	171 "

Government Paper.—Rates have been steady at 98 5-16 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 98 9-16 for the Settlement, with 88, nominal, for 3 per Cents.

Shares.—Coorla and Jewraj Balloo Mills have declined Rs. 5 each, and Mazagon Rs. 2 1-2.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.
Good Bhownuggur 2 24-32"
The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	111 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	65 7-8
Bar Silver	27 7-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 30.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Robertson left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, this afternoon.

SUEZ, JAN. 30.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ross, left here the day before yesterday evening.

JAN. 31.

The N. Y. K. steamer Muke Maru left Tuticorin for Singapore on the 30th inst.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

The P & O Company, s s Tientsin left here to-day for China direct.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s s Ernest Simons, which left Bombay on Tuesday, the 17th instant, noon, arrived at Marseilles on Tuesday, the 31st instant, at 10 a.m.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 7th January:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	60,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	30,00,000	0	0
Pub Dep at Hd Office Rs. 22,78,128 10 6			
Pub Dep at Branches Rs. 10,23,767 5 10	33,01,920	0	4
Other Dep at Head Office and Branches	235,57,722	8	5
Bank Post Bills, etc.	1,67,042	10	7
Sundries	6,68,897	11	1
Total	368,95,582	14	5
ASSETS.			
Government Securities	38,31,944	8	0
Other authorised Investments	9,64,929	14	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	31,90,373	11	2
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities	53,74,687	2	1
Bills discounted and purchased	83,26,074	9	11
Balances with other Banks	18,07,076	4	9
Bullion	10,630	9	10
Dead stock	8,34,983	10	2
Stamps	11,214	11	9
Sundries	5,47,120	7	7
	248,99,025	9	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	117,96,557	5	2
Total	366,95,582	14	5

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 10th January, 1899, as compared with the Statement of 3rd January, 1899:—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 3. Rs.	A.	P.	Jan. 10. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	88,50,000	0	0	91,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,54,92,218	2	6	1,87,01,781	8	9
Other Deposits, &c.	5,48,32,018	6	7	5,00,39,485	4	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,46,337	3	5	5,71,740	12	3
Sundries	32,44,466	0	5	22,48,976	15	1
Rs.	10,26,65,039	12	11	10,06,61,987	8	10
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	61,51,900	0	0	57,90,139	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	71,62,398	0	0	70,57,453	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,74,44,253	14	8	1,78,58,657	14	6
Accounts of Credit do.	1,84,25,913	9	11	1,-0,12,758	10	11
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,51,68,561	14	7	1,79,09,746	8	1
Balances with other Banks	12,64,156	0	5	8,88,109	7	6
Bullion	1,405	1	0	1,405	1	0
Dead Stock	12,97,608	13	10	12,95,812	10	11
Stamps	12,664	4	0	12,671	6	3
Sundries	19,00,706	10	3	18,14,827	7	10
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,24,88,088	1-	2	1,21,29,152	13	1
Do. at Branches	1,83,34,376	14	1	1,78,31,253	8	9
Rs.	10,26,65,039	12	11	10,06,61,987	8	10

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 31st January, 1899.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	31	1	56 p.m.	1	2
Suez	31	2	45 p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 31st January, 1899.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	11	...	2
" Karachi	...	15	...	3
" Madras	...	27	...	2

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GRANT—January 31, at Florence House, Merewether Road, Bombay, the wife of J A Grant, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MORLEY—January 28, at Attahbarrie Tea Estate, Rajmai, Sibsagar, Assam, the wife of E H Morley, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BROADWAY—BENNELL—January 25, at Christ Church, Nowshera, by the Rev G Nicolls, Chaplain of Peshawar, assisted by the Rev R Long, Chaplain of Nowshera, Alan-Brice Broadway, Barrister-at-Law, son of P Broadway, Esq, F A to M C, Jummoo State, to Agnes Mabel, daughter of J D Beanell, Dorset Regiment.

DEATHS.

HUMPHREYS—January 25, at Sirsa, the infant son of R Humphreys, B C S, aged 5 days.
LEBURN—January 23, at Bhootea Chang, Monzaldai, Thomas Leburn, late Corramore Tea Estate, Durrung, Assam.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1899.

In his suggestive essays on Indian Economics, Mr. Justice Ranade examines with care the present state of Indian manufactures and indicates the means by which they can be developed. In this task the writer acknowledges his obligations to Dr. Watts and his exhaustive Reports on the Economic Products of India, a valuable work which ought to be at the right hand of every merchant and manufacturer in the country. Mr. Ranade does not regard the ascendancy of British manufacturing enterprise and the free use of foreign capital as unmitigated misfortunes for India, as is the fashion with so many writers in the Native Press. The use of capital at a reasonable interest, he rightly holds to be a great advantage, and the presence of competent Europeans versed in modern methods is necessary to the education of the Native of India in commerce and manufactures. He considers it a mistake to concentrate attention on the political domination of the English in India to the neglect of the more formidable domination which the capital, enterprise, and skill of one country may exercise over the trade and manufactures of another. In his view India, until recently, was in considerable danger of being paralysed in all that goes to make up the life of a nation, by the blighting influence of a competition which, under the conditions of the time, threatened to be overwhelming. A hundred years ago, the theory that Trade follows the Flag was much more firmly held by British Ministers and British merchants than it is now even by Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Howard Vincent. Lord Farrar has shown that the facts of commerce have utterly refused to fit in with the theory, at all events, during the last fifty years. A hundred yeas ago there was a stern determination that in British dependencies British trade should be as predominant as the flag. Mr. Ranade cannot be accused of much exaggeration in the graphic lines describing the position assigned to India in this scheme of things commercial. "In the eighteenth century England, like the other countries of Europe desired to have colonies of its own race in all parts of the world, chiefly for the command of the markets thus opened up to the home manufacturers and traders. The colonies were looked upon as, and in fact were actually called, Plantations, where raw produce was grown to be sent to the mother country to be manufactured and exported again back to the colonies and to the rest of the world. This policy suggested restrictive measures intended to foster domestic trade at the sacrifice of the best interests of the colonies. The American War of Independence put an end to this scheme of economic Government, and since then, though the sphere of English colonisation has been multiplied during this century beyond all previous record, yet these new colonies have, from the first, been allowed to work out their own destinies, free from the leading-strings of domestic control. The Great Indian Dependency of England has, during this century, come to supply the place of the old colonies. This dependency is come to be regarded as a Plantation, growing raw produce to be shipped by British agents in British ships, to be worked into fabrics by British skill and capital, and to be re-exported to the Dependency by British merchants to their corresponding British firms in India and elsewhere. The development of steam power and mechanical skill, joined with increased facilities for communication, lent strength to this tendency of the times, and is one result of the change, the gradual ruralisation of its great Dependency, and the rapid decadence of native manufacture and trade became distinctly marked."

Happily some twenty years ago, a reaction set in which has arrested the process of what is oddly termed the "ruralisation" of a Continent long known for its varied aptitudes in the arts and manufactures. The writer is not indeed quite satisfied that the danger is yet over. The competition with a wealthy, well-equipped and enterprising rival may be described as the struggle of a dwarf with a giant. Still on the whole, Mr. Ranade has to admit that a good deal has been done to re-suscitate manufacturing industry in India, and the vast population is no longer wholly dependent on a precarious agriculture for subsistence. Eighty-five per cent of the exports from India to foreign countries, consists of agricultural produce of various kinds, and it must be added on a very continental scale. Raw cotton and jute fibre were sent abroad in 1890 to the value of over twenty crores, grain to an equal amount, nearly twelve crores worth of seeds, ten crores of opium and tobacco, nine of tea, coffee and indigo, some three of hides and horns, four or five crores of dye-stuffs, spices, timber, manure, lac, and catechu make up a grand total of eighty crores. In return the outer world sent to India in the same year, 1892, raw material to the value of some ten crores; of this iron and steel came to three and a half crores in value, copper two crores, other metals one crore, coal nearly two crores, marble and jewellery and other odds and ends making up the total. Manufactured goods imported exceeded the raw produce by about forty crores. This disproportion has been brought about during the last half century: The cotton goods and yarn imported forty years before was less than sixty lakhs of rupees. In the interval they had swollen to twenty-five crores. On the other hand, in fourteen years the exporters of Indian manufactured goods, rose from five and a quarter to sixteen and a quarter crores, an increase of 211 per cent. Meanwhile the exports of raw produce had also risen absolutely, but it increased only 3 per cent per annum, whereas the manufactured exports increased 15 per cent per annum. The increase in the imports during the fourteen years was two per cent per annum. On the whole then there has been a gratifying change in the relative proportions of exports and imports of manufactured articles. While the raw produce sent abroad has continuously increased, though not in the same ratio as before, Mr. Ranade maintains that this change for the better "has been brought about silently and surely by the efforts of the Indian people, assisted to a large extent by the influx of British capital and enterprise."

We cordially recommend this presentment of a very satisfactory state of things to those who maintain, with Mr. Hyndman, that India has been impoverished by the exploitation of her resources to enrich foreign capitalists. To whatever cause it may be due, the change in the last twenty years is very marked, for the imports of cotton have remained at or about twenty-five crores, while the exports of manufactured cotton have gone up from less than two crores to nearly ten. There has been a corresponding falling off in the export of raw cotton which has declined consequent on the demand for it in the mills of Bombay and other parts of India. The capital invested in those mills, some twenty years ago was less than two crores. It is now over ten, and new mills are being erected every day. This great industry has been built up in comparatively few years, and this city and the Bombay Presidency has profited most by this large and lucrative application of modern machinery to Indian raw material. There is ample room for further developments in the same direction. Bengal has done much with jute and Calcutta as well as Bombay have made a good beginning in the manufacture of silk, Mr. E. C. O'Connor some years ago drew up and we published a list of some seventy articles largely imported from abroad which might well be manufactured in India. The manufacture of glass in all its applications from bottles to mirrors was one of the listed industries awaiting the enterprise and the capital required to naturalise it in India. Mr. Ranade gives a catalogue of the produce now exported to pass through the hands of foreign manufacturers and then returned to India, which might be worked up in Indian factores. Amongst these timber is mentioned" which should be turned into furniture and carvings before being sent to foreign parts. We understand that certain Bombay firms send furniture made of teak and other Indian timber to London where it is sold at a fair profit, and for some time past Ahmedabad wood carving has found a ready market in New York. Besides for raw material there is an inexhaustible reservoir of labour in India that only needs to be trained and organised to enable India to compete on very advantageous terms with the rest of the world.

An official report published in this week's "Gazette of India" recalls the celebrated chapter on "Snakes in Iceland." The report is supposed to deal with and is headed "Khorassan Trade Report for 1897-98" Under it we are told that statistics as to the trade with Khorassan are not determinable and the report is therefore necessarily restricted to Meshed. It is just as well that we should be told at the start that the report is not what it is supposed to be, and that its compiler, to be obliging, instead of the item on the programme has substituted another song. However it is pleasant to find that Meshed still furnishes a market for British and Indian goods, and it is improving, though Russia is a severe competitor. The Transcaspian railway and the cart-road between Meshed and Ashkabad are in its favour as Transcaspia makes a large demand for Khorassan goods. The figures giving the imports from Europe via Turkey and Tabriz show that the year under report was the best of the last five years. The imports from Afghanistan were up to the average. The total imports tend to show that Meshed imports are somewhat declining. The figures have, however, the compiler of the report tells us, been obtained from native sources, and can only be regarded as approximate. The exports to Russian territory, as compared with those to India, are about double. The figures of the exports of foreign goods passing through Meshed into Afghanistan show a steady increase. The total exports have much increased during the last five years. At the same time it seems that trade from India via Bombay and Bunder Abbas with Meshed increased. A considerable proportion passed through Meshed on its way to Russian territory. It is not worth while quoting statistics, as we are warned that the figures given in the returns are approximate rather than accurate. There has it seems been a decrease in the imports of green tea as compared with the previous year; while black tea has been imported in largely increased quantities. Nearly all the green tea comes from China through Bombay, a very small proportion being Indian. The black tea is chiefly Indian. Only tea of a cheap description can find a ready sale in Meshed, the better descriptions being too expensive. There is no demand for uncoloured Indian green tea in Meshed, but bout 300 packages of 100 lbs. each pass through Meshed on their way to Russian territory. The amount of green tea which passed into Russia through Meshed has decreased, while the amount of black tea increased. The imports of indigo into Meshed trebled. Bombay broad-cloth is in increased demand, being considered more suitable for local uses than any other. But generally speaking, cheap Russian goods are displacing our superior wares. Unless something is done to push them there will be another quaint chapter: There is no British or Indian trade with Meshed.

The number of distressed persons in Rajputana this week is given as 2597, and the number who have emigrated to avoid famine 3869. During the past week no rain fell. In irrigated districts the crops are generally good, but they have been damagd by frost in Jeypore and Kerowlee. Cattle are generally in good condition. The Government reserves have been opened to grazing in Ajmere-Merwara as distress is still spreading and increasing in Merwara. Further Takavi advances have been granted. In Ajmere distress is increasing in some villages of Gangwana. Fodder is scarce in parts of Marwar, Kherwara, Meywar, Harauti, Ajmere, Jeypore and Bikanir. Prices are rising in Jhallawar and are steady elsewhere. Emigration from the distressed Ajmere villages and from Merwara continues, 143 persons emigrating during the week. Elsewhere in India the outlook remains unchanged. A scarcity of water exists at Akola, Amraoti and Wun and fodder is scarce in some districts of Assam. In Bengal the reports of all crops are favourable. In the Punjab crops on land dependent on rain are suffering from drought and the extreme dry cold has stunted the growing crops in Lahore. Bombay reports the want of rain for the late crops in Shikarpur. Standing crops have been damaged by frost throughout Sind, and by rats or blight in parts of Bijapur and Dharwar. Harvesting of the early crops continues in three, and of the late crops in seven districts. Cotton-picking is progressing in parts of Gujarat and Kathiawar. Preparations for next season continue in parts of the Deccan and the Konkan. Fodder is sufficient, except in parts of Sind. and Agricultural stock is healthy, while prices have risen in four districts they have fallen in six districts which is satisfactory so far as it goes.

Plague is apparently inclined to disappear from the southern portions of the Bombay Presidency and to increase in the north and centre. Kaira, Panch Mahals, Thana, Nasik, and Baroda report higher figures, while Belgaum, Dharwar and Bijapur show marked decreases. The net result as shown in this week's presidency returns is an increase of a hundred and ninety-five cases and seventy-two deaths, the totals being 2,388 and 1,872 respectively. Some of the figures published this week indicate remarkable fluctuations. In Bombay city there was an increase of two hundred attacks on the previous week and 140 deaths. In Kaira the figures went up from 64 and 49 to 111 and 87, and in the Panch Mahals from 62 and 52 to 129 and 79. Thana totals increased by 40 under each head, the same difference being noticeable in Baroda territory; while in Kolhapur attacks went up from 166 to 229 and deaths from 138 to 173. The decreases were small except in Bijapur where the figures fell by fifty per cent. There are now, however, 321 villages infected as against 343 in the previous week. The statement of plague cases and deaths reported from stations at which Railway medical inspections are carried out shows that during the seven days ended January 27, eleven cases were detected, of which seven proved fatal, bringing the totals from Oct. 17 to date to 52 cases of which 2 proved fatal.

Reuter reports improved prospects of peace in the Philippines, a quieter feeling prevailing among the Filipinos. To what this quieter feeling is due we are left to conjecture. So recently as January 9, Aguinaldo issued a manifesto declaring that his government could not remain indifferent "in view of a violent and aggressive usurpation of a part of its territory by a nation styling itself the champion of oppressed nations," and that the Filipinos were prepared to resort to arms if the American forces should attempt to carry out by force the occupation of the Visayas. We do not learn that America has disclaimed the intention of doing so; and failing that, unless Aguinaldo has suddenly collapsed, we fail to see how the state of feeling can have become better. Aguinaldo in the middle of January had behind him eighty thousand and more Filipinos armed with quick-firing guns, and Maxims, with the declared determination to fight if the Americans did not decree the independence of the Philippines. But according to a local correspondent, the ignorance of the American authorities in Manila "is awful." They do not know what is going on around them. To this ignorance possibly the reported improved state of feeling may be traced.

The goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 7th January 1899 shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1898 of 115,374 maunds and Rs. 28,875 in the earnings.

The total mortality from all causes for the week ended 31st January was 1,601, and the deaths recorded from plague was 538, an increase of 82 in the latter and 153 in the total. The total of the corresponding week in the preceding year was 1,871, and that of plague recorded was 927.

The entries for the Bombay Races 8th extra meeting closed yesterday and will be published in our Extra Edition this evening.

The Plague Commission will probably take evidence at Cutch, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat and Damaun before they get to Bombay. After sitting another week in Bombay, between February 12th and 22nd, the Commissioners will visit various places in the Bombay Presidency and take evidence. They will leave Bombay on March 25th, stopping at Cairo to take the evidence of two witnesses. They will then proceed to England, where the report will be drawn up.

The Lahore paper writes:—We presume that when the "Pioneer" talks of a High Court being practically conceded to Burma—to consist of three judges—it means a Chief Court. There is all the difference between a High Court constituted of a settled proportion of trained barrister judges and selected civilians, and a Chief Court which is a miscellaneous collection of nominees of a Provincial Government, some of them inexperienced and others to whom the work is distasteful. It is to be hoped that the experience of the Punjab is not to be repeated in Burma, but it is difficult to believe that the latter is to be given what the Punjab with far better cause has so long asked in vain

Mr. M. P. Modi, barrister-at-law, who was specially appointed Public Prosecutor in the Pilwai case by his Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar, left Visnagar for Ahmedabad on Monday. They were received at the station by Rao Bahadur V. J. Vanikar, the Suba Saheb of the Kari District, Rao Bahadur Praladji Savakram, the Naib Suba of the Visnagar Division, Mr. Manchharam Bhagwanji, the Public Prosecutor, Mr. Motiram Durgaram, Assistant Civil Surgeon of Visnagar, and many others. Mr. Modi shook hands with all those present, and after a few minutes' conversation the party entered their carriage and the mail started.

Two dacoities have resently occurred in the Hyderabad district. One took place on the night of the 16th instant in the village of Buhrun in the Hala Taluka, at a distance of two miles from Oderolal station. From enquiries it appears that 8 dacoits entered the house of a goldsmith named Kurmoo, about midnight, when the inmates were asleep and made away with property. An alarm, however, being raised by the owner, the police succeeded in arresting one of the dacoits with two loaded guns and ammunition in his possession, the rest got away. The District Superintendent of Police is trying to effect the capture of the runaway dacoits. The other dacoity is reported from the village of Tando Fazul. Dacoits appear to have entered the house of one Tola Bhugut and murdered one of the members of his house. The police are making enquiries in the matter.

The new Kagan road from Mansehra, near Abbotabad, up the Kagan Valley to Chilas, may, perhaps, in course of time, become popular as a route for trade between Central Asia and India. At any rate it affords a much shorter means of communication between the Punjab and Gilgit than the roundabout road through Murree and Kashmir. From the railway at Hassan Abdal to Gilgit, by the Kagan Valley and Chilas, the distance is about 290 miles; whereas from Rawalpindi Railway Station to Gilgit, by the Jhelum Valley road and the Burzil Pass, it is close upon 390 miles. Traders are still somewhat chary of facing the unknown dangers of this new Kagan road. This last year, however Captain Bretherton, with the approval of Government, sent a considerable quantity of food supplies to the Gilgit district by the new road. The experiment proved successful, and during the present year, it is expected that a more extensive use will be made of this route for provisioning Gilgit.

A Sikh lunatic who is wandering about the southern quarter of Calcutta might very well be restrained by the police. He got into the enclosed veranda of a house in Chowringhi in the early dawn the other morning and amused himself by wheeling the inevitable bike up and down and ringing the bell. To the pyjama-clad individuals, aroused out of their beauty sleep, who rushed out to seize him, he declared that he had raised a regiment of red-coats and was going to ride with them on the bike to Kabul.

The Government of India has notified to the Agent and Manager, Madras Railway Company, that it does not consider it necessary to make any provision in the budget estimate for 1899-1900 for work (in connection with the main line from Basin Bridge Junction to Korukapet Station on the Madras-Ennore Section of the Bezwada-Madras Railway. This means that no money is to be spent on a new station for the East Coast Railway at Basin Bridge, as proposed, and nothing on additions at the Central Station, that is before the 31st March, 1900, at the earliest, whatever may be done subsequently. Meanwhile the public will have to be content with such accommodation as the Royapuram Station affords, and all passengers to and from the East Coast line will have that station only to use. The Beach Station, when built, may add a little to the convenience of East Coast passengers, but not if they are long-distance passengers, unless change of carriage is avoided and through trains also start from the Beach.

The "Financial News" writes:—A week ago we referred to Mr. Jamsetji Tata's munificent gift to India, and its chilly reception in this country. As an additional reminder of the debt of gratitude which the Empire owes to Mr. Tata it may be mentioned—the fact has escaped recognition—that this Bombay merchant is no stranger to beneficence on a large scale. A few years ago he founded (at a cost of some £60,000) an endowment for the higher education in Europe of native Indians. The fund is administered in England by Mr. Jeremiah Lyon, whose list of present and past scholars, with their first-class records of success in the Universities and science schools, speaks volumes for the practical success which has attended Mr. Tata's plan of providing specialist training for Indian students, which they could not obtain in India, and which lack of means would prevent them obtaining outside it.

Sir Spencer Walpole, Secretary to the Post Office, has announced his intention to retire from that position shortly, having reached the age of sixty, at which he is entitled to claim his pension. Sir Spencer Walpole began his career in the public service at the War Office in 1858. In 1867 he was appointed Inspector of Fisheries, in 1882 he became Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man, and in November 1893 he entered on his present position in the Post Office.

News has reached Brussels that a column of the Free States troops was defeated on Nov. 4 by a body of insurgent Batetelas, who ten days later captured Kalambari. Three European officers were killed and three others wounded.

The Queen will hold a Council at Osborne on Saturday, Feb. 4, when the Speech which is to be delivered from the Throne at the opening of Parliament will be submitted for her Majesty's approval. Parliament is to be opened by commission.

Special interest is attached to the meetings at Marlborough House on Jan. 10 of the executive and finance committees in connection with the Royal Commission for the Paris Exhibition of 1900. The proceedings were, of course, private, but we ("Daily Chronicle") understand that a report was presented showing the progress made since the last meeting with the arrangements for the British representation at the Exhibition, and that various difficulties that had arisen have been satisfactorily adjusted.

The representation of the British Colonies has, it appears, been a question of considerable negotiation. On the one hand, the space obtainable proved very insufficient, and in this connection the Commission have succeeded in obtaining an addition to the original allowance, and though this still falls short of the requirements of the Colonies, it is felt that no more could be expected. There has also been some difficulty in regard to the Colonial building, objection having been made to the original plans by the Parisian authorities. This has been met by modifications, and the rough plans have now been approved by the Commission and unofficially submitted to the French authorities, who have expressed themselves as satisfied. It is consequently hoped that the British buildings on the Exhibition ground will be actually commenced very shortly. It may be mentioned that the Colonial building, sections of which will be alloted to the various part of the empire, will be situated on the Trocadero side of the river, with the exhibits of foreign colonies and dependencies, while the principal British building—which, as already announced, will be in form of a model of a charming English mansion—will be in the main grounds in the Champs de Mars. As regards the British representation generally, it is understood that the applications for space have been greatly in excess of the available accommodation, and that, as a rule, the applications have come from a very high class of exhibitors. The Commission, in fact, are thoroughly well satisfied with the desire that has been manifested on the part of British firms to be represented at the Exhibition.

The Miners' Federation of Great Britain began their annual conference on Jan. 10 in Edinburgh. Mr. B. Pickard, M. P., president of the federation occupied the chair. There were fifty-five delegate representing 408,651 workers. A requisition from the South Wales and Monmouthshire miners to be allowed to join the federation was presented by Mr. Abraham, M.P., and unanimously granted. The president in his address claimed that the federation had established the great principle of a minimum living wage, while those outside the federation had been going down. The idea that higher prices could not be paid for getting coal in this country on account of the low wages paid on the continent be characterised as a delusion which had been effectually dispelled. He criticised the workmen's Compensation Act as most contentious, fruit

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MR. BALFOUR ON THE ANGLO-AMERICAN ENTENTE.

LONDON, JAN. 31.

Mr. Balfour, addressing a meeting at Manchester last evening, said he was convinced that the strength and efficiency of British armaments constituted the best security for universal peace.

He regarded the good understanding established with the United States as the surest guarantee for future civilization throughout the world.

AFFAIRS AT PEKING.

Routes telegraphing from Peking, says the Chinese state that the Empress Dowager has chosen a successor to the throne, and it is believed that a change is impending in the Imperial Palace.

The Emperor is most strictly guarded by Kangyis, and anti-foreign influence is paramount with the Empress Dowager, who ignores the counsels of the Grand Council and Tsung-li-Yamen.

THE POSITION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

A QUIETER FEELING.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

The latest despatches from General Otis indicate a quieter feeling among the Filipinos and it is hoped that the danger of hostilities is over.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

PRELIMINARY BILL BEFORE THE CHAMBER.

A bill to refer the Dreyfus case to the united sections of the Court of Cassation was introduced in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, and was referred to a committee.

M. Dupuy, the Premier, has undertaken to submit M. Mazeau's report to the committee.

THE VICEROY'S REMARKS TO THE TRADE ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 31.

The following is the text of the Viceroy's remarks to the Trades Association on the subject of the purchase of locally made articles :—As long ago as 1883 the Government of India issued special orders to the local Governments to purchase whenever possible in local markets articles of bona-fide local manufacture, and unless the price or quality compelled a different choice, invariably to give preference to Indian over European manufacture ; such preference to extend also to articles locally manufactured from raw material imported from Europe. A schedule was at that time drawn up of all objects that might be so preferred, and on more than one occasion since, notably in June of last year, in case of articles of iron and steel manufactured in India from imported material, that list received a considerable extension ; while certain firms of high standing, some of whom are I believe members of your Association, were selectrd as qualified to tender for Government contracts in articles of steel and iron. I find indeed that of all the stores purchased by Government a proportion of one-third amounting to a total value of 154 lakhs, or over one million sterling was in 1896-7 purchased in India. These consisted of iron, copper, hardware and cutlery, explosives, cotton and silk fabrics, and many other sorts of goods. When the Viceroy drives in a Calcutta-made carriage with Calcutta-made harness, and writes his notes for this speech on paper manufactured in a Bengall Mill, it cannot be said that he exhibits any reprehensible indifference to the patronage of local industry or enterprise. When the British soldier goes into action or performs his regimental routine in India in clothing and in foot gear that come from Indian factories, his energies are directed to the defence of an interest the produce of which he carries upon his own person. So far, therefore, from holding that there is ground for lamsnt, I think on the contrary that there is much cause for congratulation, and that India is daily asserting her reasonable pretensions in louder and more insistent tones. While I am here, and I think I may safely say for long afterwards, she will receive from me in the prosecution of these ever-growing claims the whole of my sympathies, and as much as may be given to me of strength.

BISHOP WELLDON'S INSTALLATION CEREMONY.

Elaborate arrangements are being made at St. Paul's Cathedral for the installation of Bishop Welldon. Fully two hundred and fifty seats had been added to meet the requirements of the occasion and this had been done by the importation of bentwood chairs into the ordinary pew. The only remaining spaces were in the North and South transports, where Bishop Heber's statue intercepts the way to the aisle. The bas of the new throne for the Bishop will not be ready, but a temporary wooden structure will, with the help of red and other cloth mark out the lines of the canopy. The new throne is in line with the sanctuary, and when constructed will be an elaborate addition to the cathedral enthronement. The service is of set form, and it may be premised that when according to time-honoured custom Bishop Welldon knocks at the Cathedral doors for admission and they swing wide, he will be met and presented with an address by Mr. C. E. Smith the eldest member of the vestry to which according to programme he will simply bow and enter the vestry. There his lordship will be robed and will enter the Cathedral in procession, The lessons will be read by the Rev. H. Whitehead, Principal of Bishop's College, and Rev. W. H, Ball, C. M, G Mission, Rev. A.G.Luckman will conduct the service, and the Archdeacon will induct fully seventy-two clergymen, who are expected to be present. The ceremony is likely to be one of the most impressive witnessed in connection with religious services in the Calcutta Cathedral. The authorities spared no pains to secure the success of the occasion, quite twenty-five new gas jets of considerable expansion having been placed in different parts of the edifice.

THE PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER IN INDIA.

EXPECTED ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY.

Surgeon-General Taylor is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 4th March to assume his appointment as Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's Forces in India ; meanwhile Surgeon-General Churchill officiates.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES ARISING FROM A DOG-BITE.

RANGOON, JAN. 31.

A suit was filed to-day, in the Recorder's Court at Rangoon, by Mr. Maclurcan, Assistant Port Officer, against Captain P. Barsett, for Rs. 2,537, damages arising from a bite from the defendant's dog It was alleged that defendant knew that the dog attempted to bite other persons prior to the plaintiff being bitten. The plaintiff was mounting his bicycle at the Gymkhana Club when the dog bit him, the dog being tied up in a place prohibited by the club rules. The plaintiff had to go to the Pasteur Institute at Paris, and lost half-pay for two months and a-half.

ARRIVAL OF SIR F. FRYER.

Sir Frederick Fryer arrived this afternoon from Calcutta in the Indian Marine steamer Mayo.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE DECEMBER TRADE RETURNS.

COMPETITION IN THE CANADIAN MARKETS.

LONDON, JAN. 13.

The official returns of the foreign trade of the country during December complete the figures for 1898. In estimating the totals for that year in our annual review of trade and finance we remarked that the actual figures would probably not much modify the net results therein indicated, as the December figures were not likely to show so large an expansion in the exports as might be expected in some quarters from the recent reports of large business, while, on the other hand, at least as large an expansion in the imports would probably be shown. Our anticipations have been realised. The exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures show an increase of £1,658,252 for the month, and the re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise an increase of £ 546,775, a total increase on the export side of the merchandise account of £2,105,027 for December. On the other hand, for the same month the imports show an increase of £3,998,072. This brings the total value of the imports for the year up to £470,634, 198—or £19,575,238 in excess of the value for 1897,—as compared with our estimate of £466,679,000 as the total. The value of the exports of British and Irish productions and manufactures appears as £233,390,792, showing a decrease of £828,916 as compared with 1897, and that of the re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise is £60,619,199, showing an increase of £664,789 as against 1897. The actual grand total of the merchandise exports for 1898 is, therefore, £294,009,991, as against our estimate of £291, 788,000. The excess of imports over exports is £176,504,207, as against our estimate of £174,891,000. Combining the exports of British and Irish productions and manufactures with the re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise in 1898 and 1897 respectively, the export total for 1898 shows a decrease of only £164,127 as against 1897. It may be said, therefore, that practically the increase in the apparent balance of trade to our debit is the increase in the declared value of the imports, the export trade having been about stationary in value. The imports of gold and silver bullion and specie amount for the year to £58,399,259, and the exports to £52,213,701, showing a net import of £6,185,558. Including this in the merchandise balance the net apparent debit against us appears as £182,679, 765 our estimate having been £183,300,000. The amount of the gold imported wos £43,721,460, and the amount exported £36,590,050, so that there was a net importation of the yellow metal to the amount of £7,131,410. The amount of the silver imported was £14,677,799, and the amount exported £15,633, 651, showing a net export of the white metal to the amount of £945,852.

The increase in the declared value of the imports during December is again largely accounted for by increased imports of duty-free foodstuffs, noticeably barley and maize, and also frozen beef, bacon, lard, and hops. The next largest item of increase occurs under the head of raw textile materials, and represents mainly raw cotton, though some increase in the imports of wool is also shown. Increases occurred also under the heads of metals, oils, raw materials for sundry industries (chiefly rubber), and manufactured articles, amongst which latter iron and steel manufactures are again conspicuous ; an increase in the imports of silk fabrics may also be mentioned. The increase in the declared value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures for the month represents chiefly cotton piece goods, machinery and mill-work, and coal ; smaller increases in the exports of jute, linen, and woollen and worsted piece goods also occurred. There was a further decrease in the exports of iron and steel other than machinery, and in the exports of chemicals.

There was therefore no apparent change during December in the general tendencies of our foreign trade as developed during the past year, unless perhaps the slight symptoms of recovery in the woollen, worsted and linen branches of the textile trades may be so regarded. Of the increase of nearly twenty millions sterling in the declared value of our imports for the year, 75 per cent represented increased imports of duty-free foodstuffs, and the balance chiefly raw cotton, oils, and manufactured goods (largely iron and steel.) On the other hand, considerable increases in our exports of coal, machinery and mill-work, with a moderate increase (as against 1897 only) in our exports of cotton manufactures, have been counterbalanced by decreases in our exports of English wool, cotton yarn, linen, woollen and worsted manufactures, iron and steel and manufactures therefrom other than machinery, apparel and chemicals.

In addition to the Bill to incorporate the National Telephone Company, and a second Billl embodying certain clauses of that Bill, a third Bill will be introduced into Parliament next Session by that Company, with the object of practically establishing a Court of Appeal from the decisions of local authorities with reference to telephonic communications. The preamble of this Bill sets out the arrangements now existing between the Postmaster General and the Company, and refers to the fact that a licence of the Postmaster General shall not exercise any powers except upon the terms and conditions which the local authorities may attach to any consent they may give in relation to telegraphic or telephonic lines. With reference to these terms, the preamble recites that, whilst the Company have been able to establish and maintain their wires within the districts of certain local authorities named in the Bill, "they have been unable to obtain adequate facilities in other important areas, and have thereby been prevented from establishing satisfactory telephonic communication within such areas by reason, in some cases, of the absolute refusal of the local authority to give the consent which they have power to withhold under the Telegraph Act, 1892, and, in other cases, by their refusal to concede it except upon terms so onerous and excessive that they could not be accepted by the Company." The decision of the local authority being "absolute and not subject to appeal," the preamble declares that it "will be for the public advantage that the decision of the local authority in cases of such refusal shall be subject to review." In accordance with this preamble, the Bill proposes to enact that "where any local authority having power to give or withold consent to the exercise by the Company of the powers conferred on the Postmaster General, which the Company are authorised by licence to exercise, shall fail, within twenty-one days, to give their consent, after being required to do so by the Company, or shall attach to their consent any terms, conditions, or stipulations to which the Company objects, or shall withdraw a consent, a difference shall be deemed to have arisen between the Company and the local authority, and such difference shall be determined by the Railway and Canal Commissioners. The Commissioners, after hearing all parties concerned, may give their consent, either conditionally, or subject to such pecuniary or other terms as they may think fit, and that consent shall, for all purposes, be of the same effect as if it were given under the provisions of the Telegraph Act, 1892." The Bill further provides that the proceedings before the Commissioners shall be conducted in the same manner as any other proceedings under the Acts relating to them.

Some years ago the sand at Prado, a place off the coast of Bahia, was in great demand as ballast for foreign ships. This for a time caused much surprise, which was increased by the discovery that regular cargoes of this sand were taken away at a merely nominal cost. The rumour got about that the sand of Prado was auriferous, an idea which was strengthened by the fact that the specific weight of the sand was exceptional ; but on being analysed it was demonstrated that it contained no gold. However, the Bahia Government at once imposed a heavy export duty and granted a concession to an American who wished to exploit part of the sand district. Several samples of the sand were forwarded by the Government to Europe, to be thoroughly analysed. These analyses, carried out in London, Paris, and Berlin, yielded identical results. They show that the sand in question is certainly of considerable value in connection with the manufacture of mantles for the incandescent gas light. As is generally known, these mantles consist of a fabric which is impregnated with a solution containing one or more of the "rare earths" in the form of oxides of dydium, cerium, and thorium. The last is the most valuable, and is commonly found mixed with phosphates of various rare metals, the combination receiving the name of monazite. The Prado sand is rich in monazite, which appears to have resulted from the decomposition of the gneiss in the neighbouring district. The holder of the concession put himself in communication with the head of a well-known incandescent gas light company, and ever since then the sands of Prado, which had previously been considered to be practically worthless, have become an important source of revenue to Brazil.

On January 1 of the present year quite a number of regulations have gone into force in Sweden, the object of which is principally to regulate the issue of notes in the kingdom as well as to stipulate in a definite manner the privileges of the State Bank. Henceforth the State Bank alone will be entitled to issue banknotes, and the authorisation to the same effect granted formerly to private banks is to cease, at the latest at the end of 1903. Such banks, however, as voluntarily renounce that privilege will enjoy up to the end of 1903 a cash credit (at a specially reduced rate of interest) at the State Bank. One bank only, the Westerbottens Enskilda Bank, has until now availed itself of this right. A further paragraph of the new decree increases from 45,000,000 crowns to 100,000,000 crowns the total amount of banknotes which may be issued in excess of the metallic stock and foreign bills in hand. In future, the metallic stock must solely consist of gold of a minimum total of 25,000,000 crowns. On the other hand, the increased issue of notes must be balanced either by a stock of easily realisable foreign consols, Swedish bonds which are quoted on foreign exchanges, or bills payable in the country or abroad. In case the increased issue of notes exceeds 60,000,000 crowns, the bank is compelled to provide a further metallic stock of 30 per cent. of the amount in excess over the available metal.

Quite a curious conversion, nearly unique in financial annals, is about to be effected in Austria. The following are the bare facts, which, without any comment, sufficiently illustrate the monetary situation. The Lower Austrian Landeshypotheken-Anstalt has advanced to the State a loan of 6,000,000 crowns, for which purpose the issue of three-and-a-half per cent. communal debentures was decided upon. However, the operation met with very little success, and only small batches of bonds could be placed. Consequently the establishment mentioned has appealed to the Committee of the State, in order to be authorised to convert the three-and-a-half per cent. debentures into four per cents., hoping thus to more easily attract investors. The authorisation has been granted. The Austro-Hungarian Bank will distribute this year a dividend of, probably, 44fl. or 45fl. The share of the State in the profits will amount to 300,000fl. or 400,000fl., besides 200,000fl resulting from the tax upon the note issue, as there have continually throughout the year been circulation notes in excess of the number free from taxes. According to the Freie Presse the issue of a fresh loan destined for the creation of new means of traffic is imminent. The amount to be subscribed is not yet fixed. At last Prince Ferdinand has sanctioned the law concerning the conversion of the Bulgarian loan and the purchase of the Oriental Railways. As the preliminary steps have already been taken, the conversion will soon be proceeded with.

If the surprising increase of Canada's imports from the United States, under a high prohibitory tariff, which has been telegraphed all over the world from Washington, as compared with the Canadian imports from Great Britain under a preferential tariff, were a true indication of the results of competition, it would indeed be a disappointment for those who are labouring to promote Great Britain's trading relations with the Dominion. But this is not the case. Of the entire list of increases from the United States only two classifications of any importance include products in which America competes with Great Britain in the Canadian markets. The increase shown is largely the result of higher prices for agricultural products. Again the shipments from the United States to Canada include quantities of goods not intended for consumption there, but for transhipment to foreign countries. There was an unprecedented expansion of this class of shipments not only during the war with Spain, but for some time prior to the breaking out of hostilities with a view to the avoidance of war risks, in British bottoms and under the British flag, from British ports. The impetus thus given has not even yet ceased. Finally, the returns from the United States give the total value of every class of dutiable products exported to Canada, and to other countries through Canada, as exports to the Dominion ; whereas the returns from Great Britain, for monthly and other periods during each year, only include the leading classifications of manufactures and other principal shipments, large quantities of other goods which do not come under any of these leading classifications—all for Canadian consumption—not appearing in the returns until the figures for the fiscal year are made up for the annual Blue-book. How large a proportion of these enters Canada under the preference tariff cannot be known before the end of June next, but the indications are that the increase will be fully 30 per cent.

The chief increases in the United States list are under the heads of agricultural implements, maize, wheat, wheat flour, fruits and nuts, furs and fur-skins, sewing machines, boots and shoes, sole leather, other leather, spirits of turpentine, clocks and watches, coal, canned beef, fresh beef, bacon, hams, pork, lard, seeds, cottons, and manufactures of metals. It is practically in the two last items alone that there is any competition with Great Britain. As regards the manufactures of metals British producers are at present practically out of the market. The American producers are close at hand, their travellers are constantly on the ground showing the latest novelties, "sorting up" between seasons, and getting rid of surplus stocks of every kind at clearing prices—Canada being the most convenient "slaughter" market—in order to keep up prices at home. Then, again, there are old accounts still open, and running on terms of credit formerly arranged. The position is somewhat different as regards cotton goods. The increase in the declared value of the Canadian imports of these goods from the United States for the nine months ending September 30 was 13 per cent., the amounts being 4,116,290dlrs. in 1898 and 3,625,023 dlrs. for the same period in 1897. The increase in the imports of British cotton goods for the four months ending October 31, the latest period for which statistics are complete, was a fraction under 40 per cent, the amount being 799,602dlrs. as against 575,127dlrs. in 1897, There is a future for British cotton goods in Canada, and the January orders will show this. The decreases in American productions exported to Canada are in cattle, cycles, hides and skins, resin, tar and pitch, cured beef, oleo and oleomargarine, butter, cheese, tobacco, timber, boards, doors, blinds, and other articles of wood. Cycles are manufactured by the Canadians, also hides and skins ; cured beef they produce of a quality superior to that of the United States product; as regards butter and cheese, they are no longer importers, but large exporters ; and an immense area in Canada has of late been devoted to the growth of tobacco of a quality which has not only largely reduced purchases from the United States but promises to induce a heavy export movement from the Dominion. Canada, moreover, is now a leading producer of nearly all the manufactures of timber she had formerly to import, and even the imported article was largely made from material from the Dominion forests, rafted across the lakes to American mills. Even as regards coal, one of the items of the American export list showing an increase, Canada is now an exporter to the States on the Atlantic coast and in the Rocky Mountains region, though still importing from the States in the central region.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

LADIES and gentlemen attending the Philharmonic Society's Concert to-morrow evening (Thursday) are requested to arrive in good time in order that the performance may be commenced as punctually as possible. We are asked to state that those who may by chance arrive after the first piece has commenced are requested not to disturb the performers and audience by going to their seats at once, but to wait until that piece is finished.—

As is well known the Town Hall is not provided with seats and as the booking for this Concert has been considerable, those who wish to attend the Concert and have not yet secured seats, are requested to do so at Messrs. Soundy and Co. as soon as they conveniently can, in order that some idea may be formed of the number of chairs that will be required.

THE "Jewish Chronicle" states that the Chief Rabbi has received an intimation from the Rector of the University of St. Andrews that the Senatus Academicus has resolved to confer upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, as a mark of respect to him and to the Jewish community. The Graduation ceremonial is appointed to take place on Monday, Jan. 23, when the new Doctor of Laws will be publicly "capped" by the Vice-Chancellor.

YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

FIRST DAY.

A BOAT CAPSIZED.

YESTERDAY afternoon the annual regatta promoted by the Royal Bombay Yacht Club was commenced. The day was beautifully fine, and a good breeze was blowing from the north-west in sufficient strength to test the all-round qualities of competing sailing boats. There were four races, and each secured a good entry. In the race for big yachts Colonel Boyd's Stella came in a good first, but only gained second prize owing to time allowance to Chita, who won with fifty-two seconds to spare. The Turquoise easily annexed the prize for yachts not exceeding 30 feet linear rating ; her victory was a popular one, and amongst those on board was Mr. Luard. The Teal, which has been refitted with a gaff mainsail, gained a win over the Tomtit, much to the gratification of Mr. W. Murray, who was pleased to see his experiment successful. The man-o-war boats' race was rather a mixed up affair, the most exciting thing being the capsizing of the Magdala's cutter. In view of the strength of the wind it is a question whether it was discreet to carry a gaff topsail, leaving out of consideration the wisdom of sending a man aloft. Fortunately no disaster occurred, owing to the promptitude of assistance from adjacent vessels. The starter and timekeeper was Mr. T. Knowles. The following is the programme :—

Handicap for cruising yachts of any rig and size on the R. B. Y. C. list. The course was over 10 miles in length, and was from the Committee vessel round South Karanja Buoy and Sunk Pock, round North Karanja Buoy to Committee vessel. The result, with corrected times is as follows :—

	H	M	S
Chita, Mr E Comber	1	56	6
Stella, Col Boyd	1	58	55
Janetta, Officers, R E	2	8	2
Isca, Mr J P Chrystal	2	14	2
Mannikin, Officers R A	2	18	25
Pixie, Messrs E Smethara and G E Howse	2	18	21
Violet, Capt Wilson	2	33	33

The boats got away to an excellent start, a few seconds only intervening between the first and last yachts crossing the line. The Chita was first off, being closely followed by the Pixie, Janetta, and Mannikan, the last three being Stella, Isca and Violet. The vessels put out spinnakers and ran down before a good breeze from the north-west, and were soon out of sight. The Stella was the first to show in the run up from the Sunk Rock, her nearest attendant being the Chita, which sailed well. The distance between the yachts was gradually increased but the Stella having to allow the Chita five minutes, the latter won on the time allowance by 52 seconds. The Jannetta, Isca and Mannikan all finished about the same time, the last fair being Pixie and Violet.

Race for yachts on the R. B. Y. C. list (not exceeding 30 feet line or rating) with time allowances. Result with corrected time.

	H	M	S
Turquoise, Mr E S Luard	1	53	5
Nanta, Mr C T R Scovell	2	3	15
Melody, Mr J B R Macbeth	2	9	9
Kismet, Mr W P Symonds	2	12	35

Fifteen minutes after the last race started the gun was fired, and the Nanta got away very smartly, the Turquoise being last. Sail was crowded on and the latter soon picked up and rounded the South Karanja Buoy with a fair lead, and in the run up the Turquoise went splendidly under closely hauled canvas. The Nanta was her nearest attendant and although the Nanta had to allow the Turquoise 78 seconds the latter won with the greatest ease having nearly twelve minutes to spare.

Race for boats of the Tomtit class on the R. B. Y. C. list. The course was from the Committee vessel round mark boat placed near the South Troopship Buoy, round middle ground Buoy and thence to Committee vessel. Three times round. Length of couse 5 7 Inches. The result is as follows :—

	H	M	S
1 Teal, Mr W Murray	1	27	20
2 Tomtit, Mr R H H Hopkins	1	27	57
3 Meg, Mr J B K Macbeth	1	32	13
4 Lorna, Mr M P Baird	1	33	18

Midget, Officers R A, did not finish.

From a spectator's point of view this race was the most interesting, the course being close in shore, and the competing boats had to make the circle three times. The Tomtit got away first and made a good course, and this enabled her to round the mark buoy with a good lead. The Meg and Teal were close together, but the Midget lost a lot of ground in jibing too soon. In the reach up the Tomtit stood on too far in making allowance for the tide after passing the Middle ground buoy, and this mistake enabled the Teal to round the Committee boat 65 seconds ahead of her, being followed by the Lorna, Meg and Midget. In the run out this order was unaltered, but coming home the second time the Tomtit lost further ground by having to tack before being able to pass the Committee boat, in fact, the Teal, which was skilfully handled by Mr. Byrne, was the only vessel which rounded without having to alter her course. She was seventy-five seconds ahead of the Tomtit on starting on the last journey, but the latter boat was steered with capital judgment and made up a lot of ground. They were both near H.M.S. Assan together, and for a time considerable excitement prevailed as to which boat would cross the line first. The result was that the Teal won by thirty-seven seconds ; Meg was third and Lorna fourth, and the Midget did not finish. This is the first time the Teal has beaten the Tomtit, and her victory is ascribed to her new rig, and she behaved particularly well when close hauled in yesterday's race.

Handicap Race for Man-of-war and bona fide ship's open boats of any rig and size. The course was as for Tomtit class (3 times round). The result with corrected time is as follows :—

	H	M	S
1 H M S Tenasserim's Cutter, Mr G Cole	1	33	10
2 H M S Abyssinia's Cutter, Lt A P Courage	1	40	18
3 P and O s s Clyde's Cutter, officers s s Clyde.	1	43	20

The Magdala's galley (Capt. H L Fleets and Cutter (Mr G B Hazell) also the Plassey's Whaler (Mr. G Cleal) Started but did not finish.

Considerable exitement occurred at the commencement of this race, owing to the Magdalas cutter capsizing. She carried a gaff topsail, and she was probably overturned by the fact that a sailor was the top of her mast. The other vessels immediately put about and went to her assistance, while boats were lowered from the adjacent torpedo boats with commendable smartness The occupants were picked up none the worse for their ducking. The race calls for little comment, except that doubt seemed to exist among the competitors as to which side the committee boat had to be left. The Tenasserim's cutter made a good win.

STRANGER THAN FICTION.

HERE are some interesting facts about the Encyclopædia Britannica. The complete work of twenty-five volumes represents a library of 170 ordinary octavo volumes, each illustrated with two full page engraved plates, and forty separate illustrations.

Each page of the work contains as much type matter as five pages of an ordinary octavo volume printed in the usual style and type for library use.

Taking the ordinary octavo volume as a basis there are in the Encyclopædia Britannica eighteen volumes of 600 pages each on geography.

On History, eighteen volumes.
On Philosophy and Religion, fifteen volumes.
On Medicine in its departments, six volumes.
On Law, five volumes.
On Industrial and applied sciences, twenty volumes.
On Mercantile subjects, six volumes.
On Agriculture, seven volumes.
On Games, Music and Legends, six volumes.
And libraries on natural history, biography and fine arts.

Over fifty of its leading articles on mathematics, history and theology, physics, geography, chemistry, etc., have been printed in separate text books in the leading colleges of England and America.

This is the work which is now offered to residents in India at half price by "The Times" (London). See the advertisement on page (2) of this issue.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. DALHOUSIE.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Dalhousie, Commander St. L. S. Warden, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, which port she left on the 21st January, and called at Calicut on the 28th Idem. She has brought the following details :—Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Blest and child, Captain Ross, Captain Rice, Lieut. Mathew, Lieut. Barnes, Captain and Mrs. Reay and child, Assit. Surgeon Culpepper, 319 non-commissioned officers and men, 4 women, and 9 children, and 19 followers. She will again sail for Calicut and Rangoon on the 4th February.

ALLEGED POLICE TORTURE IN KHANDEISH.

ACCUSED BEFORE THE SESSIONS JUDGE.

THE District and the Sessions Judge of Khandeish, Mr. Tipnis, was engaged on Monday in hearing the case in which the first accused Lallusing Basantsing Police Naik stood charged with having caused the death of Dagdoo Tirmalee, contrary to Section 304 I. P. Code, and secondly with causing voluntary grievous hurt to extort confession contrary to section 331 I. P. Code. The Second accused Abbas Ali, Police Havaldar and the third Toolsiram, Police Patel stood charged with having wrongfully confined the deceased Tirmalee Dagdoo and his companion Marootee, for the purpose of extorting confession or for the purpose of recovering property contrary to section 348 I. P. Code, on or about the he 18th of November 1898.

Mr. J. B. Khare, the Public Prosecutor, assisted by the Police prosecutor of Dhulia, appeared for the crown. And Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Apte, pleader of Dhulia and Mr. S. V. Jog, pleader of Ahmednager represented the three accused. Mr. Dubois, the Police Superintendent of Khandeish watched the case on behalf of the Police. The court was crowded.

The Public Prosecutor in opening the case stated that on the night of the 18th November last housebreaking and theft was committed at Pandoo Banya's house in the village of Thamaswadi. The robbers gave a severe beating to the complainant's son. Early next morning accused No. 2, who was Head Constable incharge of that post, accompanied by accused No. 3, the police patel of that village and other village servants, started on the trace of the offenders. The foot prints of the thieves carried them to Karadi village. In a field close to the village they found a gang of a wandering tribe of Tirmalees in camp. On suspecion their camp was searched. No stolen property was found. One boring instrument was found in their possession and was taken charge of by the police. The deceased Tirmalee and his companion Marooti were suspected of the robbery and were tied up by their pugrees under the orders of the accused Nos 2 and 3. This arrest the prosecution alleged was ill-gal. About this time accused No. 1 came on the scene. The accused was the Head Constable in charge of Dholi Village Police post and Karadi village was within his beat. He came to know of the Thamaswadi theft and hastened to Karadi. He saw two Tirmalee men under arrest. First he gave Marooti a stick blow and a kick near the spleen and he struck the deceased two stick blows and two kicks on the region of the spleen. What ever the force may have been, Dagdoo Tirmalee died immediately after the infliction of those injuries. Originally the Chief Constable's report went to show that the deceased died a natural death. But one of the Tirmalees having brought the matter to the notice of the Police Superintendent, the case was further investigated and placed before the court

The names being called on the three Tirmalee witness were found to be absent. The public prosecutor led the following evidence,— Zingrya Bheel stated he was a native of Titul village. It was 6 miles distant from Tamaswadi. He went and resided with his father-in-law before Dewali, at Tamaswadi. He knew all the accused. He knew there was house breaking at Pandoo Wanis house. Along with the accused Nos. 2 and 3 and several Purdesis and Bheels, he had gone on the track of the robbers. The track went up to the camp of Tirmalis. They had encamped in a pasturage ground near Karadi, which was about 5 miles from Tamaswadi. They traced the foot-steps of three men. In Tirmalee camp there were about 7 men, 7 women and 7 children. Karadi village police were sent for. They had reached the Tirmalee Camp at about 10 a. m. Accused Nos. 2 and 3 separated men from woman. Their persons and properties were searched, but no stolen property was found. Accused Nos. 2 and 3 pointed out the deceased and Marotie and under their orders the witness and Gobji tied them together with the deceased's turban. They held the end of the turban to prevent the escape. Accused Nos. 2 and 3 then ordered them to take the whole lot of Tirmalis to Tamaswadi. While Nos. 2 and 3 were going to Karadi they met No. 1 coming from there ; No. 1 was accompanied by a Mahomedan sepoy, No. 1 came to where they were and Nos. 2 and 3 went towards Karadi. On coming there, without saying anything, No. 1 struck the deceased with a bamboo stick three times on the back. He gave the deceased a kick with his boots on the region of the spleen. On receiving the kick the deceased who was sitting fell down on the ground. Only one kick was given. On the kick being given the deceased fainted and leaned on his right elbow. He did not shout or cry. He fell flat on the ground. The deceased survived about 15 or 20 minutes after the kick. The stick with which the deceased was struck was about two inches in circumference and about five feet in length. It was an ornamental walking stick. Accused No. 1 did not strike Marotee at all. The witness was at the distance of six cubits when the blow was given. After the death of the deceased he went to Karadi as he was hungry. No. 1 went away towards Dholi village, but the Musalman sepoy stayed there. When Tirmalie's death was reported Nos. 2 and 3 came back from Karadi.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kabiruddin, he said :—The Police Patel of Titul turned him out because he was of bad character. Accused No. 3 did not ask him to leave his village. Though he was present throughout the search he enquired if any panchnawa was made of the search. After his running away to Karadi he returned to the scene of offence at 10 a. m. and remained there till evening. He did not see witness Gobji or Sakharam. When the chief constable was making enquiries about the death neither he nor witness Gobji said anything to him about the offence. The chief constable did not see the body, the Panch did not see the body. The chief constable asked the Panch about the true cause of death and the Panch said the deceased died of snake-bite. He knew what the Panch had said was false. He did not say anything to the chief constable because he was not asked. The witness Gobji was also near at hand and he said nothing, some Trimalees were there. They said Naik had killed their man but the chief constable did not take it down. The saheb came then next morning. He did not see any of the accused from the time of the deceased's death till the arrival of the saheb. It was false that a police sepoy collected the Bheels at the chowdi. He went to the chawdi to tell the saheb the truth. Gobji also went there with the saheb. He did not tell that to the chief constable because he would not have listened to him. They did not tell the saheb of their own free-will. When the orders to tie up was given there were present the police patels of Karadi and Boyla. When the kick was given there were present three Mahars from Karadi and his father-in-law. He did not tell the Saheb that three Mahars were there. He could not give any reason why those two particular Tirmalis were ordered to be tied up. Till the deceased died no search had taken place. Constable Shaid was present when the kick was given. When Gobji saw Naik coming he went about 50 yards a head to meet him. He heard their conversation, but he did not see Gobji struck. He saw only one kick being given. He did not see a kick given to deceased

Gobji stated that he knew all the accused. The Tirmalees stayed only one night. Early next morning accused Nos. 2 and 3 came with a search party. He went with his patel. Two Tirmalees were ordered by Nos. 2 and 3 to sit separate and to be tied up.

Question : Why were these two men specially selected by Nos. 2 and 3

Answer : The deased had a contusion and a bruise He had a stick mark about half cubit long and a bruise on the elbow. The skin there had gone off. Accused No. 2 and 3 said they were thieves because they had marks on. As regards Marutee, they said he was a robust man, he must have gone to commit theft.

The accused Nos. 2 and 3 went towards Karad and Accused No. 1 came from Dholi. He was accompanied by a constable. Accused No. 1 called him at some distance, spoke to him about the track and struck him twice with a stick. He showed him the tied men, No. 1 first struck a blow with stick on the back of Marootee, then three belows to deceased. when the deceased fell. No. 1 pulled him by the hand and gave him two kicks on the region of the spleen. Finally No. 1 gave a forcible poke with his stick to deceased.

When the witness was made to illustrate the position of the deceased, he showed quite contrary to what the first witness Zingrya had done. When the deceased died No. 1 was sitting a distance of 40 paces He ran away along with others. Accused No. 1 did not run away, He went to Karadi and Zingrya. First witness, went to Tamaswadi.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kabiruddin he said :—Dholi village is to the south and Karadi stands to the North. Accused No. 1 came from Dholi side. He had a Mahomedan Constable with him. The constable was there when the kick was given. If Zingrya stated that witness was present he was telling a lie. Witness was among the Bhuts who were made to sit at the Chawdi the whole night. Though chief constable and Inspector were there they did not make any inquries. (Here the witness described quite differently as to the position of kick). He said he did not voluntarily make any statement to the Saheb.

Ibraim (Police Sepoy). said he went with the chief Constable to the Karadi. The Chief Constable sent him with the dead body of Dagdoo Tirmalu. He met the Superintendent of police near Pardi. When the Hospital assistant of Pardi returned the dead body, he got it buried. He subsequently reported the same to the chief Constable. The assistant of Parola had told him to bury the body very deep.

In cross-examination he said : He buried the dead body in the usual place of burial

The enquiry was then adjourned. At the next hearing Surgeon Major Dr. Dalal having been called by the court will be examined.

THE POSITION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

AGUINALDO'S MANIFESTOES.

THE HANGMEN OF HUMANITY.

APROPOS of this morning's telegram reporting an improved feeling among the Filipinos we reproduce Aguinaldo's manifestoes in reply to General Otis' proclamation intimating the establishment of a Government in accordance with that usually done in a conquered territory :—

The following is a translation of President Aguinaldo's first proclamation :—

Manifesto issued by the President of the Revolutionary Government :—

To my Brothers, the Filipinos and all accredited Consuls and foreigners.—

The proclamation of His Excellency General Otis, Major General of Volunteers of the United States, published yesterday in the newspapers of Manila, obliges me to circulate the following manifesto in order to make known to all those who can read and understand it that the present document is my most solemn protest against all that is contained in the proclamation hereinafter referred to, because my conscience compels me to do so in fulfilment of my pledges to my beloved country and the special and official relations with the North American nation.

General Otis gives himself the title in the proclamation in question of Military Governor of the Philippine Islands. I protest once and a thousand times and with all the energy of my soul against such authority.

I proclaim solemnly, that I have not promised either in Singapore, Hongkong or the Philippines to recognise the sovereignty of America on this beloved soil.

On the contrary I say that I returned to these Islands transported on an American man-of-war, on the 19th of May last year, with the distinct and manifest intention of making war against the Spaniards in order to recover our liberty and independence. This is stated in my official proclamation of the 24th of the said month of May and published in the Manifesto addressed to the Filipino nation on the 12th of June last; when, in my native town of Cavite, I unfurled for the first time our blessed national flag as the sacred emblem of that sublime aspiration ; and afterwards acknowledge by the American General, Merritt, the predecessor of General Otis, in the Manifesto he addressed demanding from the Spanish General, Jaudenes, the surender of the city of Manila, in which manifesto it is clearly and distinctly stated that the forces of the United States, on sea and land,

CAME TO GIVE US OUR LIBERTY

and to overturn the corrupt Spanish administration. I declare, once and for ever, that both natives and foreigners are witnesses that the U S forces on land and sea have recognised by thisthe belligerency of the Filipinos not only respecting our national flag but according it public honours as it was triumphantly navigated in our internal waters before all the foreign nations here represented by their respective Consuls.

With reference to the instructions from His Excellency the President of the United States, alluded to in his proclamation by General Otis, dealing with the administration of the affairs of the Philippine Islands, I protest solemnly, in the name of God, the root and fountain of all justice, on behalf of my beloved brothers against the intrusion of the Government of the United States in the sovereignty of these Islands.

I thus protest in the name of all the Filipino Nation against the intrusion referred to, because in reposing their confidence in me by electing me—unworthy though I may be—to the position

requests of General Otis, retiring my forces to the lines asked for, with the object of avoiding contact with his forces, the cause of many bickerings, hoping that once the Paris Conference was finished my people would obtain the independence promised by the Consul-General of Singapore, Mr. Pratt, and would be formally assured of the friendship proclaimed in manifestoes andspeeches by American generals who had 'arrived on these shores.

BUT IT WAS NOT TO BE SO,

Said generals took my concessions in favour of peace and friendship as indications of weakness; thus it is with their rising ambition they sent forces to Iloilo on the 25th of last December, with the object of taking possession, under the pretext as conquerors, of that part of the Philippines occupied by my Government.

Such a proceeding completely outside the rules and practice observed by civilised nations gives me the right to act without regard to any social consideration; nevertheless, in order to be correct until the end, I sent General Otis commissioners charged with a request to him to desist from his rash enterprise. They were, however, disregarded.

My Government cannot remain indifferent in view of violent and aggressive usurpation of a part of its territory by a nation styling itself the champion of oppressed nations; thus it is that it is now disposed to resort to arms if the American forces should attempt to carry out by force the occupation of the Visayas.

I denounce these acts before the world, in order that the universal conscience may express with its inflexible verdict who are the real oppressors of the nations and who are the hangmen of humanity.

May the blood which will be spilt fall on their heads.

(Signed) EMILIO AGUINALDO.

Malolos, 5th January, 1899.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 21st January 1899:—

John McDonnell, of the Public Works department of the Government of Ceylon, Jaffna, Ceylon. Improvements in tea-rolling machines whereby the leaf can be treated with electricity during the process of rolling.

John McDonnell, of the Public Works department of the Government of Ceylon, Jaffna, Ceylon. Improvements in tea-rolling machines whereby light is supplied to the leaf during the process of rolling to promote its oxidation.

Margaret Robertson Moon Anderson, widow, of Edenfield, Springfield, Fifeshire, Scotland. Improvements in hats and other head coverings.

Sidney Prescott Wood, manager to Messrs. McKenzie and Holland, Railway signal engineers, of Newport, in the county of Bourke, in the colony of Victoria. Improvements in or relating to lamp signals suitable for use on railways and tramways.

Charles Leon Bachelerie, chemist, of 60, Rue Caumartin, Paris. An improved apparatus and process for the treatment of ramie or other textile plants.

Reginald Belfield, electrician, of 32, Victoria street, in the city of Westminster, England. Improvements in switches for electric circuits.

Reginald Belfield, electrician, of 32 Victoria street in the city of Westminster, England. Improvements in non-synchronous electric motors.

Reginald Belfield, electrician, of 32 Victoria street, in the city of Westminster, England. Improvements in electric switches.

Reginald Belfield, electrician, of 32 Victoria street, in the city of Westminster, England. Improvements in systems of electrical distribution.

Manik Chand, mechanic and artist to His Highness the Maharajah of Benares, resident of Mahalla Kabir Chours, in the city of Benares. An electro-magnetic steam shutter.

Vinayak Anandrao Talcherkar, L. M. E., L. T. M., of the City of Bombay Mills, Chinchpoogly, Bombay. A process for settling mixings of cotton for manufacturing into yarns.

A Reynaud, of Goorelli Silk factory, Daspur P. O. in the district of Midnapur. A process for the preparation and use of a glycerine solution and tamarind seed gum solution in the preparation of tussah or wild cocoons for improving the quality of raw silk.

Charles Henry Stearn, electrician, of 47 Victoria street, in the city of Westminster, England. Improvements in the manufacture and production of a filamentary material and fabrics therefrom.

Charles Henry Stearn, of 47 Victoria street, in the city of Westminster, England. Improvements in the manufacture and production of a material in film, sheet of web form.

Samuel Cornwallis Amesbury, Brigade-Surgeon, I.M.S., late Bengal sappers and miners, Roorkee. An automatic folding doolie.

The undermentioned design has been registered:—

John Somerville and company, limited, distillers and whisky merchants, of 46 to 53, Quality street, Leith, in the county of Midlothian, North Britain. The peculiar shape given to a bottle intended to to contain whisky.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—

John James Marsland, an assistant in the firm of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, engineers and contractors of the iron works Bombay. An improved latrine seat for the use of natives of India, to be called "the Aryan latrine seat." (Specification filed 13 January 1899.)

Amyas Morse, executive engineer, P. W. D., North-Western Railway, Lahore. Securing the safe working of facing points and signals, to be called "Morse's detector key-locking." Specification filed 10 January 1899.)

Johann Gotthelf Dornig, chemical manufacturer, of Coswig near Dresden, Theodor Zeunert, merchant of Trachau near Dresden, and George Wolf, manufacturer, of Glashutte, all in Germany. An improved process and means for the sanitary disposal of human excrement, and the production therefrom of gas and byeproducts serving for manure and other purposes (Specification filed 14 January 1899.)

George Dubern, manager of the Calcutta ice association, residing at 158 Lower Circular road, Calcutta. Improved aerated water bottles. (Specification filed 12 January 199.)

Francis Gascoigne Lynde, civil engineer, of Ahmedabad, Bombay presidency. An improved system of rodding, especially applicable to interlocking apparatus for points and signals on railways. (Specification filed 11 January 1899.)

Charles Dratz, engineer, of 58 Rue de Hongrie, Brussels. Process and apparatus for printing multicoloured designs upon fabrics and worp chains. (Specification filed 10 January 1899.)

William Loftus Carlton Crawford, coffee planter, residing in the Oscur estate, Hasan district, Mysore. A new combination tile. (Specification filed 14 January 1899.)

Jacob Palver Wright, mechanical engineer, of 46 Avon steeet, in the city and country of New Haven, state of Connecticut, U. S. A. Improvements in and relating to mechanism for feeding match splints and the like. (Specification filed 17 January 1899.)

The fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each—

Sandford James Kilby. An improved means for facilitating the hoisting, weighing and discharging of salt, coal, metals, grain or any other articles. (From 9 January 1899 to 9 January 1900.)

Ellis Carr, Improvements in the vessels for packing biscuits and other perishable goods, and instruments for opening such vessels. (From 25 February 1899 to 25 February 1900.)

Alois Riedler. Improvements in and connected with compressing and pumping apparatus. (From 14 April 1899 to 14 April 1900.)

Joseph Temperley. A travelling pulley carriage for raising, lowering and traversing loads. (From 19 January 1899 to 19 January 1900.)

Frank Arthur Williams, Immprovements in the means of joining edges of sheet, strip and thin plate metal, for the purpose, more especially, of facilitating and improving the manufacture of tubes, cisterns and other hollows metallic articles. (From 31 January 1899 to 31 January 1900.)

P. Donaldson. A sanitary latrine, called the "Oriental sanitary latrine for natives of India." (From 25 January 1900.)

Alfred Diendoone Estienne. Improvements in machines for decorticating ramie and other plants. (From 27 April 1899 to 27 April 1900.)

Charles Chandler. A new or improved water closet, called "the Hindustan water closet." (From 23 November 1898 to 23 November 1899.)

Isaac John Collins. Improvements in overhead regenerative gas lamps, (From 23 February 1899 to 23 Bebruary 1900.

William McDonnell Mackey. Improvements in making potassic cyanide, and apparatus therefor. (From 15 February 1899 to 15 February 1900.

Whereas the inventor of the undermentioned invention has failed to pay within the time limited the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said invention in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased.

Cecil James Dissent. An improved cooking stove called "the cook and baker" (Specification filed 17 October 1894.)

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office Returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	15	1	2
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	11	7	33
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada.	46	5	29
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmee	10	3	18
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	29	9	49
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	4	3	17
G Mahim and Worlee	4	7	20
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	50	83
Total	119	85	251
Total plague deaths to date	33,077	29,331	
Same date last year	152	148	307

FOUND DEAD.

The dead body of a Hindu, name unknown, aged about thirty-two years, was found on Monday morning, lying in Dwarkadas gully. The district medical officer, who examined the body, pronounced it to be a case of plague. Two dead bodies were also found on the same day, one of a Hindu named Pana Lukma, aged about twenty-five years, and the other of a Hindu mendicant named Kushaba Rama, aged fifty years, the former at Girgaum Road and the latter at Duncan Road. Both were certified to be cases of plague.

BANDORA.

There were 3 attacks and 2 deaths from plague reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on Tuesday.

PLAGUE IN BROACH.

A Broach correspondent writes:—Infection in the interior of the city seems to be spreading, and a few more cases have occurred among the Banias. Two cases were discovered among the females of the rice-beater class residing in the centre of the city. A case has occurred among the Borahs. For the last three or four days the total number of cases had declined considerably, the returns for yesterday showing only two cases. To-day, however, there is a sudden rise, nine cases having been recorded. Unfortunatetly the elements seem to be just now favourable to the propagation of plague for the weather is bitterly cold and foggy, with a boisterous and chilly wind. Evacuation seems to find great favour with the population, the most satisfactory feature being that in most cases it has been voluntary rather than compulsory. As far as one can judge, over twenty five thousand people have left the city, and are residing in temporary sheds in the outskirts, or have gone to villages or other places. A large number of people have removed to villages in the Broach and Wagra talukas of this district, and stray cases are reported to have occurred amongst the refugees. The District Magistrate, Mr. Candy, has been visiting the suspected villages, directing and supervising all arrangements to prevent the importation of plague. Mr. H L. Painter, Assistant Collector, under instructions from Mr. Candy, is prepared to combat the disease in the Jambusar and other Talukas in his charge. Captain Campbell, I. S. C. has arrived, and has been appointed "Plague Authority" for the Broach taluka and the city. He looks after the various segregation camps, and the arrangements for the supply of food to the needy. The charitable fund started by Mr. Candy has considerably increased. Government have sanctioned a sum of five hundred rupees for the relief of the poor, while a sum of about two thousand rupees, standing in the name of the Collector, and subscribed for charitable purposes some years ago, has been utilized. Mr. Jehangir Pestonjee Vakeel of Ahmedabad, the Abkari contractor, has forwardeda cheque for rupees two hundred and fifty, and a hundred blankets, and the same number of "chudders". The District Magistrate having noticed that the rules regarding evacuation of infected areas will not be applied in the case of inoculated persons, the rush to be inoculated was very striking. Some five hundred people were treated in two days, but a lull has supervened. The Parsee Panchayet Committee, under Mr. Adarjee Muncherjee Dalal, had worked very creditably to encourage inoculation, but the Hindoo community is not yet alive to its advantages. Additional police have been sent from the Surat district to assist the local police, and though most of the streets are vacated and houses locked up, so far not a single burglary has occurred in the city. A peculiar plague case, from a medical point of view, is now under treatment in the Parsee Hospital. The patient is a Parsee girl 10 years old, who has five buboes, two in the groin, two in the armpits, and one below the jaw. She is doing fairly well, and has been under treatment for the last twelve days.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending 27th January, were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	631	509
Karachi	1	3
Poona	1	1
Districts.		
Bijapur	33	26
Khandesh	42	29
Kaira	111	87
Broach	129	79
Surat	7	5
Thana	158	131
Kanara	12	4
Nasik	52	38
Poona	33	20
Satara	255	214
Sholapur	5	4
Ahmednagar	5	4
Belgaum	158	129
Kolaba	29	23
Dharwar	290	243
Ratnagari	1	1
Political Agencies.		
Baroda	121	84
Kathiawar	1	1
Kolhapur	229	173
Cutch	4	3
Rewa Kantha	0	1
Akalkot	0	1
Aundh	19	15
Total	2,388	1,872
Week ending Jan. 20	2,193	1,800
Total to date	218,784	172,918

Karrachi district, Hyderabad (Sind), Palanpur, Savantwadi, Sachin, Janjira, Bhor and Savanur were free.

COMMISSARIAT RECRIMINATIONS AFTER THE WAR.

FIERCE ATTACK ON GEN. MILES.

THE Committee appointed to investigate at Washington the charges of mismanagement made in connection with the conduct if the war to-day recalled Mr. Eagan, Commissary-General of Subsistence, to answer the charges brought by General Miles when before the Committee, that "embalmed" and "processed" beef had been furnished to the troops in the field on the recent war. Mr. Eagan was allowed to read a type-written statement. He poited out that General Miles had refused to be sworn, and commented on the fact that he was the only one of five hundred witnesses who had done so. For himself, Mr. Eagan said he preferred to be sworn. He charged General Miles with directly hampering the administration of the War Department by calling off officers from duty where their presence was absolutely necessary. He instanced a case in which one commissariat officer had been changed for another, and said that General Miles went clearly outside his power in doing this. Quoting the allegation made by General Miles, that in his judgment there was a serious defect in the refrigerated and canned beef, Mr. Eagan remarked, "Whoever calls it embalmed beef is a liar." Further on, he said: "General Mile's statement before the Committee relative to the sending of tinned fresh beef to the army that the pretence was that it was sent for experiment implies corruption. Taking his statement in the sense probably intended I answer that it was not furnished under pretext of experiment nor even as an experiment, and if and when General Miles charges that it was furnished as a pretence of an experiment he lies. If his statement were true, then I should be drummed out of the army and imprisoned. If his statement is false, as I assert it to be, then he should be drummed out and imprisoned, like other libellers. His statement is a scandalous libel reflecting on the honour of every officer of the department who contracted for this meat, especially and particularly myself. In denouncing General Miles as a lier when he makes this statement, I wish to make it as emphatic and as course as the statement itself. I wish to brand it as a falsehood in the whole cloth, without a particle of truth to sustain it. Unless he can prove his statement, he should be denounced by every honest man, he should be barred from the clubs, and the society of decent people, and so ostracised that a street bootblack would not be condescend to speak to him. For he has fouled his own nest. He has aspersed the honour of a brother officer without a particle of evidence or fact to sustain in any degree his scandalous, libellous, and malicious falsehood—viz., that this beef, of anything whatever, was furnished to the army under pretence of experiment."

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.

THE GUJARAT MILLS TO BE WOUND UP.

MR. MRS. AND MISS LYNDE were entertained at an evening party on Wednesday night at Hathesing's Wadi, outside the Delhi Gate, by the friends and subordinates of Mr. Lynde, Mr. G. F. Lynde, who is the Executive Engineer on the B. B. & C. I. Railway line, has served the company for a period of more than twenty years and now he is retiring to the great sorrow of his friends and subordinates. Mr. Lynde's genial disposition and courteous manners had won him many friends here. The party given to Mr. Lynde last night was therefore organised by the public of Ahmedabad as the elite of native society thought fit to do honour to one who had endeared himself to all with whom he had come into contact. The gentlemen that formed themselves into the reception committee were the largest that ever appeared in Ahmedabad before. The committee consisted of Messrs, Manibhai Premabai, Nowrosji Pestonji Vakil, Sambhuprasad Bechardas, Somnath Bhudardas, Mansukbhai Bhaguhbai, Madhavlal Ranchorlal, Lalbhai Dalpatbhai, Chimanlal Nagindas Shet, Bomanji Ardesir Dalal and Dhunjibhai Jamseji Madhora. There was a gathering of about 600 persons including ladies and gentlemen, Native and European. After partaking of light refreshments which were provided on the occasion the guests of the evening were gar landed, who left the Wadi with the best wishes and in the midst of the loud cheering of the gathering assembled in their honour.

Mr. M. C. Gibb, the Collector, has arrived here from Pranij where he had been on circuit, having first visited the principal towns of the Modassa district. He will go on his tour to Sanand Dholka and Dhandhuka where he will inspect the revenue courts up to April next. After this he will go to his summer quarters at Gogo where he will pass the whole season until the outbreak of the monsoon.

Mr. Dosabhai Dhanjibhai Bilimoria B. A. late head clerk to the Collector of Ahmedabad is appointed Mamlatdar of Chorasi in the Surat district Mr. Dosabhai acted as Mamlatdar of Dohad and Viramgam before this.

Khan Saheb Hormasji Jamsetji Antia, fourth grade Deputy Assistant political Agent, Jalawar Prant Kathiawar has reverted to his place in the revenue department here as he has shown his willingness to serve in the latter department.

The secretary, manager, and the directors of the *Udaya Ratna* provident society were discharged the other day by Khan Bahadhur Dadabhai Dinshaw, the city Magistrate, as the prosecutor could not prove the negligence of the defendants in not filing a statement of accounts under the Indian Company's Act. It was shown that the society was started in the month of July last and therefore they had no schedule of accounts to show in August. Hence the withdrawal of the complaint by the prosecutor and their consequent discharge by the Court.

At the instance of Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai, solicitor, a rule was issued by Mr. Fry, the District Judge, on the directors of the Gujarat Spinning and Weaving Mills, to show cause why the affair of the mills should not be wound up. On the behalf of the defendants the rule was argued by Mr. Lowndes, Barrister-at-Law at great length, after which the learned Judge decided that the business of the company should stop and mills be closed. The liquidators appointed by the Court were Messrs. Manaukbhai Bhagubhai and Lalbhai Dalpatbhai Sheth.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

MADRAS SUGAR-CANE.

THE report on the sugarcane crop of 1898-99 reads:—The area planted with this crop in Government talukas up to the end of November 1898 was 47,400 acres or 16·5 and 12·3 per cent. less than the averages for the preceding five and ten years respectively, and 18 per cent. less than the area planted up to the corresponding date in 1897. The decrease of 9,400 acres as compared with the average for the preceding five years occurred chiefly in the Ganjam, Godavari, Anantapur and Coimbatore districts. As compared with 1897, the decrease was considerable also in North Arcot, South Arcot and Trichinopoly, whilst in the Deccan Districts generally there was a material increase. The decrease is attributed chiefly to untimely rainfall and in Godavari to disease also, but may also in part be put down to the very high level at which the price of grain stood during 1897 and 1898. The condition of the crop is generally reported to be good except in the Godavari district, where much of the crop in the delta is affected by fungoid disease. The outturn for the whole Presidency is estimated at 92 per cent. of a normal crop.

MADRAS GINGELLY.

Late Sowings of Gingelly, 1898-99:—The area sown with gingelly in Government villages up to the end of December, but subsequent to the submission of the second report on the early sowings, is 127,400 acres, or nearly 17 and 15 per cent. more than the averages for the preceding five and ten years respectively, but is 8·3 per cent. less than the area sown during the corresponding period of 1897. Compared with 1897 there has been a large increase in Ganjam, Trichinopoly and Madura, but elsewhere a decrease. As compared with the average for recent years, the increase is general except in the Deccan and Carnatic districts and is especially marked in Coimbatore and Madura. The expansion of the area is generally attributed to the favourable character of the season, but in parts the area has decreased owing to preference being given to paddy where the rains have been excessive.

The condition of the crop is generally reported to be good.

CENTRAL PROVINCES TIL.

Final report on the outturn of the til (Sesamum) Crop of the Central Provinces—Season 1898:—The figures in the appended statement are mere estimates, as the return is due before the compiled results of the patwaris' field-to-field inspection are available. In my final forecast for the season of 1897, the area under til was reported as 593,177 acres. Detailed statistics that have since come to hand indicate that a much larger area, *viz.*, 749,491 acres were so cropped. A large part of the difference (90,000 acres) is due to the inclusion, for the first time, of the statistics relating to the Chanda and Chhattisgarh Zamindaris which have recently been surveyed. The balance of the discrepancy is due to under-estimates, which were most marked in Wradha, Nagpur, Hoshangabad and Narsinghpur. The area under the crop was, on the other hand, over-estimated in Seoni and Jubbulpore. This year most District Officers report that a much smaller area has been devoted to til, the exceptions being Nimar and the three Chhattisgarh districts. According to the compiled estimates the area under the crop this season amounts to 637,928 acres, which is 15 per cent. short of last year's figure. Owing, however, to the inclusion of the Zamaindari figures of Chanda and Chhattisgarh, the area under the crop exceeds the quinquennial and decennial averages. If one lakh of acres be deducted as belonging to these tracts, the result does not differ markedly from the area under til during the past five years. The crop has latterly been growing in popularity owing to favourable seasons. This year a check has been experienced. The reasons for the shrinkage of this year's til cropping are not far to seek. The distribution of the rainfall has been singularly unfavourable to this crop in almost all districts. Up to the middle of September the rain was, generally speaking, too heavy and continuous. There was an almost utter absence of desirable breaks, which greatly favour the growth of this oilseed. After the close of September the monsoon withdrew abruptly, giving Chhattisgarh alone the much required October showers, and conditions have latterly been characterized by excessive drought. The early sown til has suffered, especially in the north of the Provinces, from excess of rain. The crop has been washed out or rendered unhealthy by swamping, and weeding operations have been retarded or altogether prevented. Again, when the crop was coming to maturity, there was insufficient moisture, hence the plants carry fewer pods than usual, and the latter are light and not properly filled with seed. The conditions were still more unfavourable for the late sown crop, which is put down at the end of August or during the first week of September. This late sown variety is of importance in Hoshangabad, and in the Nagpur country little else in the way of til is grown. Owing to the absence of suitable breaks many ryots reserved their lands for linseed or other crops, and of the seed sown much was washed out of the ground by heavy showers. Germination has been very defective, and not a few fields have since been ploughed up and devoted to other crops. Moreover, the young plants have latterly languished from want of proper moisture. Exceptions to these general remarks are the Nimar district and Chhattisgarh, where an outturn somewhat in excess of the normal is anticipated. In most of the Northern and Plateau districts the crop is reported to vary between 60 and 80 but the Saugor and Damoh estimates stand no higher than 52 and 37 respectively. In the Nagpur country, part of which I have recently traversed, til prospects are very poor indeed. The range or District estimates is 50 to 60, and the former figure is probably nearer the mark. The Superintendent of the Government Experimental Farm at Nagpur forecasts an outturn below 60. The all-round estimate of the crop is raised by the good outturn in Nimar and Chhattisgarh, and the Provincial yield will probably approximate to 3-4ths of an ordinary or normal outturn. Expressed in tons, the estimated yield is 47,330 as compared with 67,770 tons in the previous year when the crop yielded well.

Last year 45,000 tons were estimated as available for export. As a matter of fact, 48,022 tons took the railway between the 1st October 1897 and 30th September 1898. This year I am disposed to take the exportable produce at 30,000 tons, but this figure may be raised to 35,000 tons by the reduction of surplus stocks. Export should be most brisk from the Nerbudda and Chhattisgarh blocks. The Nagpur country will apparently have comparatively little to spare. Prices quite at present about 10 per cent. below the pitch of 1897, and 20 per cent. below that of 1896. The export traffic is, however, fairly brisk. Out of 69,937 bags of 2 1-2 maunds exported up to date this season, the Nerbudda block has contributed 49,671 bags. The Chhattisgarh traffic exceeds that of the three previous years, but the export from the Jubbulpore and Nagpur blocks falls considerably short of the average consignments during those seasons.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

INOCULATION AGAINST PLAGUE.

THE *Rast Goftar* regrets that the people of this city have been neglecting that most important of the plague remedies, namely Professor Haffkine's anti-plague preventives and adds: There is now no doubt that the city is passing through a third recrudescence of plague, and already the figure of the total mortality has gone above 200. The Municipality, have been silently, but actively and efficiently taking all the necessary measures to cope with the disease. Wherever we turn, there are signs of preparedness. This state of things is no doubt in a great measure due to the experience of the past two years, but it is also due to the energy and zeal of the head of the present plague operations, we mean Mr. W. L. Harvey. As we stated in a former issue, one of the chief features of the programme for the plague operations for this year was the great prominence given to this prophylactic. In fact, the Bombay Municipality have from the very beginning encouraged this measure; but in no 'regime' was so great an impetus given to it as in the time of Mr. Harvey. Unfortunately, the public do not take to it in such numbers as we have a right to expect at a time like this.

THE ADULTERATION OF GHEE BILL.

The "Guzerati" says with regard to the Ghee Adulteration Bill being sent back to the Select Committee of the Bombay Legislative Council. We are glad that the Bill to make better provision in the city of Bombay and elsewhere for preventing the adulteration of ghee and other articles of human food has after all been reffered back to the Select Committee to make it a less pretentious and more workable and sensible piece of legislation. The Hon. Mr. Vijbhukhandas with his intimate experience of the requirements of the people and the trading practices prevalent in Bombay, has from the biginning advocated a less sweeping measure. As a member of the Select Committee, he urged the necessity of confining it to ghee and such other articles of human food as are of general consumption and as may be deemed by Government or municipal boards fit to be brought within the purview of the Act. This was a very reasonable recommendation. But it was not accepted.

The "Indian Spectator" remarks: The Ghee Bill has again been referred to the Select Committee, for modification on the lines suggested in the minute of dissent recorded by the Hon. Mr. Vijbhukandas Atmaram, to which we referred in a previous issue. Mr. Atmaram proposed that the clauses relating to the "extent and commencement of the Act" should be so worded as to make the Act come into force in the City of Bombay at once in regard to ghee only (or perhaps of ghee and milk), leaving it open to the Governor-in-Council to extend the operation of the Act, in whole or in part to any other articles of food. As we said when noticing the Select Committee's Report we do not see why ghee and milk alone should be mentioned in the Act. The Act might generally give power to Government to check adulteration of articles of food, and may be immediately brought into operation as regards ghee and milk in Bombay. This would be more in keeping with the title of the Act.

H. H. THE AGA KHAN'S MUNIFICENCE.

The "Rast Goftar" says:—His Highness the Aga Khan has sent a contribution of 100 guineas to Lord Kitcheners fund for the Gordon College at Khartoum. In a well worded letter His Highness has expressed his admiration of the project to the Lord Mayor of London, through whom the donation has been made. The press has attached much importance to the sentiments expressed by His Highness as those of one of the most prominent and enlightened heads of Islam.

KHAN BAHADUR DR. N. H. CHOKSEY.

The "Gujerati" in an appreciative notice of Dr. N. H. Choksey's work, observes: Amongst those who have distinguished themselves by their courage and devotion to duty during the last three years of severe trial, Dr. Choksey undoubtedly occupies a conspicuous place. Dr. Choksey's services have been widely appreciated, and it reflects no small credit upon His Majesty the King of Italy that the honour of the Crown of Italy should have been conferred upon him in appreciation of the assistance he rendered to the Italian "savants" in their study and investigation of the bubonic plague. If one thing more than another has been proved by the outbreak of pestilence in India, it is the desire on the part of European scientists to advance knowledge and relieve human suffering in whatever quarter of the globe it may be found to exist.

The "Indian Spectator" writes; The large and representative attendance at the dinner given in honour of the nomination of Dr. N. H. Choksey to the order of the Crown of Italy by King Humbert, shows how widely the guests work in connection with the Arthur Road Hospital, has been appreciated. The honour was conferred on him for the service he rendered to the Italian 'savant' in their researches. Sir Jamestji Jejeebhoy expressed the general feeling when he said Dr. Choksey was placed in a delicate position in relation to his European brethern who came to study the plague in Bombay in having been left to exercise his unaided judgment in receiving them and in endeavouring to carry out their wishes. How he performed his part of the semi-political, semi-social, and semi-professional work is made evident by this large and representative gathering of his fellow-citizens this evening. It shows how closely the world is being drawn together by the advances of civilation."

MR. G. H. FARRAN,

Noticing the retirement on pension of the late Commissioner of the High Court as Bombay, the *Rast Goftar* remarks: His departure snaps off the last thread in the string which united the Judicial Service of Bombay with the brothers-Farran. The late lamented Chief Justice was conspicuous for his deep study of the Law. Mr. Commissioner Farran, likewise leaves behind him a reputation, we may almost say a unique reputation, for his equally deep knowledge of practice. In the proceedings recorded by him, he has left his lasting mark of patient industry and quiet, unostentatious spirit and conscientious work which will bear comparision, any day with similar proceedings in the "Master's office" of any English court. Some of the judgments given by him in heavy proceedings bear strong evidence of his quick perception of the points at issue, extreme accuracy combined with close relevancy of reasoning and clearness of decision, which have been seldom excelled by any of his predecessors. With all his great merits, he was one of the most modest, courteous and popular of officials before whom to appear was a privilege.

THE KHOTI BILL.

Regarding the discussion on the Khoti Bill at the last meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, the "Rast Goftar" states: The Hon. Mr. Nugent made out a clear case for referring the Khoti Act Amendment Bill to a Select Committee. The Hon. Mr. Khare, who fought ably and judiciously for the Khots failed, however, to prove the necessity for the appointment of a Commission, which must necessarily entail loss of time and labour. The Government are in possession of abundant information in the matter of the grievances of both the Khots and their tenants, but it appears from what was stated by Mr. Khare at the Council that Government are loth to place all that information at his disposal. Mr. Khare is a member of the Select Committee, and if he could convince his colleagues that it was absolutely necessary in the interest of all parties concerned that the information, which the Government have hitherto held back, should be laid before them, the Government might see their way to comply with their wishes. It may be that some of the reports are of a confidential nature, but all the same Government could, if they so desired, place portions of such reports as were not of a confidential character at the disposal of the committee.

THE NATU BROTHER.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" discourses on the mystery connected with the detention of the Natu Brothers: The brothers Natu have regained their health but not their liberty! His Excellency the Governor would tell us all about the health of those unfortunate men, but nothing as to when these unfortunates are to be restored to their liberty! Perhaps in the opinion of the Government, 'the time is not yet ripe' for making any positive declaration on the subject! Perhaps the Government yet hopes to connect the Natus with some diabolical plot to drive the English out of India! Perhaps the Government deems it advisable not to release the Natus till Balkrishna Chapekar has paid the penalty for his alleged share in the murders of the Jubilee night! Perhaps—but we may as well stop here in our surmises. We have made enough surmises and the truth is yet to be known. When will it be known? When will the Sphynx speak?

The *Gujrati* writes:—As regards the Natu brothers, his Excellency's reply is altogether unsatisfactory. It is a pity that Lord Sandhust should be a party to such an answer. Government, his Excellency declared, are unable to commit themselves to any pronouncement as to the time suitable for the complete removal of the restraint which still continue to be imposed on the liberty of the Natu brothers. We do not wish to say much about this wretched Natu affair. Those who were and are still responsible for it have done more harm to the prestige and reputation of British government than ten Tilaks and fifty Natus could have done, if at all they ever meant to do any.

The Indian Spectotar remarks: His Excellency the Governor's reply to the question put by the Hon'ble Mr. Garud, at the last meeting of Legislative Council, regarding the release of Natu brothers, was that Government was unable to commit themselves to any pronouncement as to the time suitable for the complete removal of the restraints which still continue to be imposed on the liberty of the Natu brothers, who are reported to be in good health. Why is it not Is it that the decision rests with highethands than those of the local Government! Or is it that it is waiting for the conclusion of the trial of Balkrishna Chapeker who has at last been found? Whichever it is, the course adopted by Government does not err on the side of frankness or fairness. Having reduced the restraints placed on the two men till they have practically ceased to be restraints so far as the ability to promote the objects aimed at by the old Regulation are concerned, Government continues to imposeon them a limitation of movement, the only effect—we will not say the only object,—of which is to put them to a certain amount of inconvenience. By the continued detention of the two men, Government is keeping up a feeling of irritation which, it is time, to allow to die.

THE HORRORS OF A PANTOMIME.

RUTHLESSLY DULL.

THAT humorous journalist, Mr. A. B. Walkley, gives an account in a recent number of the "Daily Chronicle" of the tortures to be suffered at a London pantomime.

"Very few men in the course of nature," he says, "can expect to see all the pantomimes in one season, but I hope to the end of my life I shall never forego reading about them in that delicious sheet of the "Times" which appears on the morning after Boxing Day. Perhaps reading is even better than seeing. The best way, I think, is to say you are ill, lie in bed and have the paper for two hours reading all the way down, from Drury Lane to the Britannia at Hoxton. "Does anyone need telling that this is from a Thackeray "Roundabout"? Since Thackeray's time all the papers have taken to publishing "that delicious sheet." And so determined are all the papers to make that sheet delicious, a tout prix, that they allow you scarcely one sincere word in it from end to end. It is a sheet of factitious emotion, sham raptures, conventional hyperbole, inflated adjectives. Year after year there is a conspiracy among the authors of this sheet to keep the fatal secret. The fatal secret is that pantomime is dull, enormously dull, ruthlessly dull, dull with a sort of dogged malice.

DAN LENO.

The genius of pantomime, like the Law-Lord described by Foote, is not only dull himself but the cause of dulness in others. Take the sad case of Mr. Dan Leno. On his own ground—the music-hall stage—there is no more exhilarating droll in London. There he can choose his own subjects and treatment abound in his own sense. There he can give free scope to what is his greatest gift the gift of observation In his time he has presented to us a sort of Cockney edition of La Bruyeres Caracteres, or Earles Microcosmographie—the salesman the waiter the shopwalker and in innumerable variants that most persistent and impressive of all music-hall types "the lodger In these he gave us what aestheticians of the old school used to say was the basis of all our pleasure in art—the pleasure of recognition. Add his own personal qualities a sort of bitter-sweet reason, a bleness a tond of perpetual expostulation with untowards fate in the shape, say of wrong latchkeys yet an air demure and smug as of one utrique fortunce paratus. Now (it sounds like one of Alices puzzles in arithmetic) take Leno from the music hall and wheat remains? A merely indifferent actor. Mr. Leno cannot make the unreal cannot play a part of the imagination all compact event in the very elastic limits of pantomime. At Drury Lane this year he figures as the Captain of the Forty Thieves. The authors of the "book" have had idea of making him a "twopence coloured" bandit, with an appropriate vocabulary.

"How now, my gallant knaves. I give thee greeting.
Gadzook! It likes me well, this pleasant meeting.
You've served me well—Parbleu!—a doughty crew,"
etc. etc.

It is not a very recondite idea. But it is too deep for Mr. Leno. He does not know how to parody a stage convention. That is not his line.

His line is observation of life—realism, not romance. He is bewildered by his false position. And inevitably, he becomes dull. This is a dismal quandary for a man who in his own way is as accomplished an abstractor of quintessences as Master Alcofribas Nasier himself. If we were wise we should never suffer him to leave his Gallery of Contemporary Portraits.

"I'M A MEEK AND SIMPLE CHILD."

Mr. Herbert Campbell is his companion in misfortune. This gentleman has a strident voice and a front of brass. In plain English, he can sing a bold song boldly. For a talent of this kind the Drury Lane librettists have had the unhappy idea of supplying material like this:—

I'm a meek and simple child,
But now I feel extremely wild,
I want my money back—this wont's suit me,
I want my money back—and very speedilee;
I can't exist on only air,
I can't get credit anywhere,
Oh! I feel inclined to swear.
I want my money back.

One is reminded of the Ode of which Johnson said "Bolder words and more timorus meaning, I think, never were brought together." Of course Mr. Campbell "can't exist on only air." And so he too, poor man, becomes dull.

It is characteristic of pantomime librettists that when they get a windfall of humour they do not know how to spend it to advantage. There is a scene at Drury Lane in which the animals at the "Zoo" break loose from their cages, and the visitors, to escape them, shut themselves in behind the bars. Evidently there is some real fun to be got out of this change of places. It is a Lewis Carroll notion, if ever there was one. The visitors should proceed to initiate, the animals, and the animals to assume the bearing of visitors—that is plainly indicated. It is so plainly indicated that even the Drury Lane librettists cannot miss it. We had better walk up and down, exclaims one of the imprisoned visitors, and the stage direction runs (All principals do so, solemnly marching up and down like lions, ducking their heads at each end.) But on the stage the little point is obscured, and the effect wasted by the clumsy interpolation, just at the critical moment, of a number of masks figuring notorieties, the Sirdar, Dreyfus, Esterhazy and W. G. There is bombast about Fashoda, and a positively benumbing patriotic song which among other horrors sans nom, makes Gibraltar a quadrisyllable.

A PANTOMIMELYRIC.

But the "delicious sheet" is accustomed to be dithyrambic over the gorgeous spectacle" for which Drury pantomime is famous. There is gorgeous spectacle to be sure; troops of young ladies clad in papier mache corsets, which are supposed to represent the several varieties of porcelain; a cascade of real water over rows of electric light revolving under glass; and goodness knows what besides. But this only proves that it is possible to be at once gorgeous and dull. Is anyones sense of beauty really stirred by these "triumphs" of mechanical engineering, these "allegorical" processions. Impris

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE naval promotions announced, as usual, on New Year's Day will already have been examined and discussed in every mess afloat, it being the custom of the Admiralty to telegraph their selections to all commanders-in-chief abroad and at home. Nine commanders, twenty-one lieutenants, and twenty-one sub-lieutenants are advanced a step in rank, from which it will be seen that the Admiralty have not yet availed themselves of their powers under the recent Order in Council. The batch is slightly smaller, both as regards captains and commanders, than the one announced twelve months ago. As the Order in Council provided distinctly for a small increase of the lists during the current year it presumably follows that a larger proportion of officers will be promoted at midsummer, or else that special promotions will be gazetted from time to time during the year. Of the nine officers advanced to the captains' list, the senior, Captain Peyton Hoskyns, M. V. O., stood forty-fifth on the list of commanders, and had 7 1-2 years' service in that rank. The junior commander selected is Captain Henry M. Jerram, who stood 101 on the list, and who had just five years' service in the rank. The scope for selection was a wide one, and it will be noted that some commanders have been passed over who were thought to have strong claims. To mention names would be invidious, nor would it benefit these officers.

The seniority of the first ten officers selected varies between twelve years eight months and 15½ years, all of these being too old to have any real chance of reaching the flag list. These are between thirty-seven and forty years of age, and the majority must expect to serve between six and seven years on the commanders' list. But the other eleven new commanders may all be said to have some chance of reaching flag rank, six of them being under thirty-five years of age. Commander Arthur C. Leveson, who is only just thirty, has won his promotion through the successive grades of the Service with the utmost possible rapidity. He passed out of the training ship as a Midshipman, and subsequently obtained five first-class certificates, besides taking the Beaufort testimonial for his year. His seniority as lieutenant was thus dated back from the age of nineteen and, although he has had no help from war service, Commander Leveson has established a peace record second to none. His qualifications as a gunnery officer are well known, and for some time past he has been serving on the senior staff of the Excellent. If all goes well with this brilliant young officer he should attain flag rank before he is fifty years of age.

Two other officers in this batch attain commander's rank at the comparative early age of thirty-two. These are Charles L. Vaughan-Lee and Trevylyan D. W. Napier. Both are torpedo specialists, and obtained five first classes in passing for the rank of lieutenant, whist Commander Vaughan-Lee also secured the Beaufort testimonial. Commander Napier is promoted from the senior staff of the Vernon. Another fortunate and deserving officer, who becomes a commander at thirty-three, is W. Osbert Boothby. He, too, secured five first classes and won special promotion to the rank of lieutenant. Commanders Da Costa and Richard Phillimore are thirty-four years of age. Both passed exceptionally good examinations for the rank of lieutenant, and the latter is a gunnery specialist. Commander Phillimore is a son of the late Admiral Sir Augustus Phillimore, and it will please the old friends of that distinguished officer to note the successful career of the son.

All the lieutenants just promoted, whether specialists or not, have been serving as senior lieutenants of ships or in command of small craft. The only exception is Commander H. H. Stileman, who was 2nd Lieutenant of the guardship Howe; but this officer is thirty-eight years of age and has fifteen years' service. The proportion of gunnery lieutenants selected is smaller than usual, but this is chiefly owing to the fact that fewer gunnery men happened to be in promotion "row."

The promotion of twenty-one sub-lieutenants in strict order of seniority calls for no comment. The average seniority of this batch of officers is about two years seven months, the average age about twenty-two. On the whole the selections made by the Admiralty will, we are sure, meet with the approval of the majority of naval officers. We could have welcomed more selections under the provisions of the new Order in Council.

Captain Mahan, to the great regret of those who admire his earlier writings, says a service paper, appears by his later articles of the war to have thrown himself on the side of the "enemy" on the subject of "coast defence." The only explanation of his volte-face which suggests itself is that he feels that he is no longer the unprejudiced critical historian, but rather the advocate and special pleader, who, in regard to questions specifically arising out of the war, must fill the post of apologist for or defender of, the advice given by the Strategical Board and the actions of the Navy Department. On no other hypothesis than this can we understand the seeming discrepancy between that which he wrote in the "Influence of Sea Power" series and the views and opinions he now expresses. It may be also that then he was writing for the world at large and now more particularly for his native audience. In any case he has shown that there is a great gulf between himself and those who have so long looked upon him, if not as the first exponent of sea power, at least as the first exponent who reached the public mind.

Captain Mahan, suggests that to obviate a recurrence of such a condition of affairs fixed fortifications should be scattered along the coast, although elsewhere he has recognised that the value of fortifications of this nature does not extend beyond the range of their guns. To us the remedy is clear. More ships, and yet more ships, if it be necessary, as St. Vincent put it, "to quiet the old women at home." The odd thing about this matter is that in dealing with the current of feeling in the United States in favour of carrying maritime war to the coast of Spain Captain Mahan's opinions are thoroughly sound. It was generally admitted, it appears, even by those who advised such operations, that they would have to rely largely upon moral effect, "for we should soon have come to the end of our physical coercion." That which is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander, and we cannot help feeling that if the United States ships could do but little damage on the coast of Spain, still less could the ships of Spain have done upon the eastern American seaboard. Certainly no multiplication of fortifications could have lessened the moral effect for what it was worth.

In connection with the International Peace Conference, Professor von Esmarch, of Kiel, the *doyen* of German teachers of military surgery, has written to *Deutsche Revue* discussing in detail the observations of Professor Bruns, of Tubingen, on the effects of the Dum Dum bullet. He says:—"The International Conference at St. Petersburg in 1868 recommended the prohibition of the use of explosive projectiles weighing less than 400 grammes. This proposal was adopted by all the nations represented at that conference, and embodied in an international convention, which has been adhered to ever since. May the International Conference of 1899 adopt the prohibition of small calibre lead bullets entirely covered, or at least tipped, with hard metal. This would be entirely in harmony with the noble intentions of the illustrious convener and with the unanimous sympathy his idea has awakened all over the civilised world. If the representatives of all the Powers devote themselves to ensuring that the wounded soldier shall in all cases have his injuries bandaged, and that the inviolability of the Red Cross shall be so deeply impressed on every soldier that it may be better guaranteed than in 1870, the next conference will not, indeed, prevent wars, but will be an important milestone in the history of the humanitarian efforts of the nations." The military authorities in Berlin are paying the utmost attention to the Dum Dum bullets, and are about to order extensive experiments with them with a view to ascertaining their effect at all distances up to two kilometres.

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Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the names of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in any of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.)
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. WARNER, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.)
G. R. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)
EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

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BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
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CALCUTTA,	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND, Agent.

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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. A. MOIR, Manager.

Bankers in Cyprus, Limassol.

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OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

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IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

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GOLD MEDAL, Health Exhibition, London.

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BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

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An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 15th, 1897, says:

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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., GUILDFORD ST., LAMBETH, LONDON, S.E.

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Calvert's CARBOLIC SOAPS.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY RELIABLE BRAND.

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Each containing 10 per cent. purest Carbolic. (Used by H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, when in India).

Pleasantly perfumed for Bath or Toilet. Very serviceable as preventives of Prickly-Heat and other Skin Irritation.

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Calvert's 20 PER CENT. CARBOLIC SOAP.

1s. Tablets in Metal Box (English Rate). If used at Bedtime, it will prevent Mosquito Bites.

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Enriched 20 per cent. with Cream.

STERILIZED— NOT SWEETENED.

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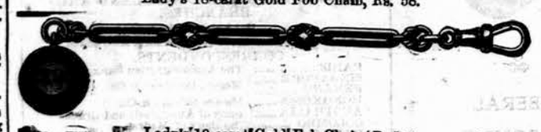

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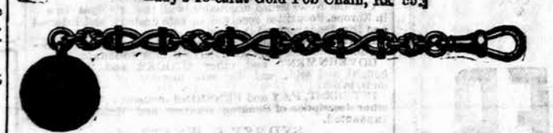

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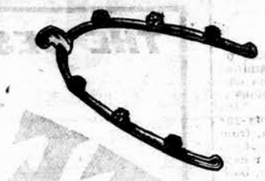

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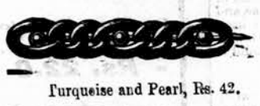

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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

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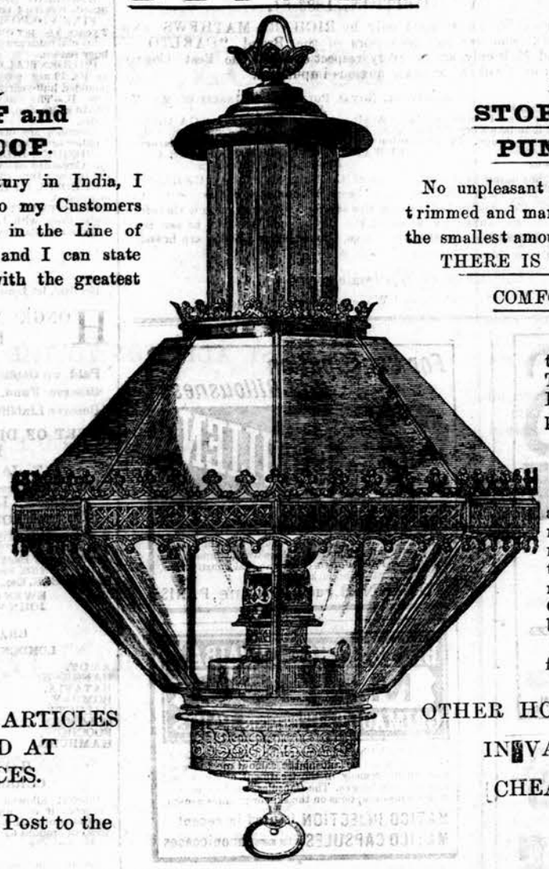

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"It is a wonderful remedy. After suffering all day with intense Headache, one application of the Balm stopped the pain in 5 minutes."
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"For 15 years I suffered from Nervous Headaches. At the suggestion of a friend, I procured a bottle of the Oriental Balm. The instant relief I experienced from its use induces me to publicly state my commendation of it. I now know where to put my hand on a true headache remedy."

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BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS
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